

# Herald Tribune

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Algeria	4.00	Den.	1.55	Norway	7.00	N.M.
Angola	20	S. Afr.	1.50	Oman	0.70	Arab.
Argentina	0.60	Spain	1.50	Portugal	0.70	Arab.
Australia	0.50	Sweden	1.50	Qatar	0.70	Arab.
Belgium	0.50	Switzerland	1.50	Romania	0.70	Arab.
Brazil	0.50	Taiwan	1.50	Saudi Arabia	0.70	Arab.
Canada	0.50	Thailand	1.50	Senegal	0.70	Arab.
Chad	0.50	Turkey	1.50	Singapore	0.70	Arab.
Czechoslovakia	0.50	U.S.	1.50	Sri Lanka	0.70	Arab.
Denmark	0.50	Yemen	1.50	Tanzania	0.70	Arab.
Egypt	0.50	Zambia	1.50	Tunisia	0.70	Arab.
France	0.50	Zimbabwe	1.50	Uganda	0.70	Arab.
Germany	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
Ghana	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
Greece	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
India	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
Indonesia	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
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Turkey	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
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Ukraine	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
U.S.S.R.	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
Yemen	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
Zambia	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.
Zimbabwe	0.50			U.S.A.	0.70	Arab.

## Group of 5 Finance Ministers Meet to Discuss Dollar Curbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The finance ministers of four leading industrial democracies met in Washington on Wednesday in an apparent attempt to press the United States to take measures to curb the dollar's flight against the world's key currencies.

The ministers — from Japan, West Germany, Britain and France — were scheduled to attend a working dinner Wednesday night with the U.S. Treasury Secretary, Donald T. Regan, the fifth member of the so-called Group of Five.

Officials have refused to discuss the time, location or agenda of the supposedly secret meeting, but monetary sources said that the robust dollar and its effect on currencies was to top a list of economic issues scheduled for review.

Foreign exchange markets were nervous in advance of the meeting, and dealers predicted that the Deutsche mark and the British pound could take a beating if the two-day session fails to yield significant results.

Before leaving for Washington on Wednesday, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, said the meeting would focus on the U.S. budget deficit and its role in propping the dollar.

Mr. Lawson said the deficit, now in excess of \$200 billion, "is a matter of considerable concern" and would dominate the talks on Wednesday and Thursday.

The European countries and Japan believe that the deficit is artificially propping U.S. interest rates, which in turn buoy the dollar by

### Dollar Retreats In Europe Trading

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. dollar fell against most other major currencies in European trading Wednesday, while gold prices edged higher.

The dollar came under pressure from fears that European central bankers would move to bolster their currencies by selling dollars, traders said.

The British pound, which dipped to a record low \$1.10 in Far East trading Monday, steadied at \$1.1205 in late trading in London, unchanged from late Tuesday.

Gold, meanwhile, edged up in London to \$303 a troy ounce from \$302.25 late Tuesday. In Zurich, gold rose 50 cents to \$303 an ounce.

Other dollar rates in late European trading compared with late Tuesday were: 3.1833 Deutsche marks, down from 3.1875; 2.6758 Swiss francs, down from 2.6837; and 9.746 French francs, down from 9.7745.

making the currency more attractive to foreign investors.

"We want to have the discussion before the Americans present their budget proposals," Mr. Lawson said. The meeting had been planned well before the pound be-

gan to slide on international money markets, he said.

Last week, the pound touched a record low of about \$1.10 and recovered only after the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher increased Britain's base lending rate by 1.5 percentage points, to 12 percent.

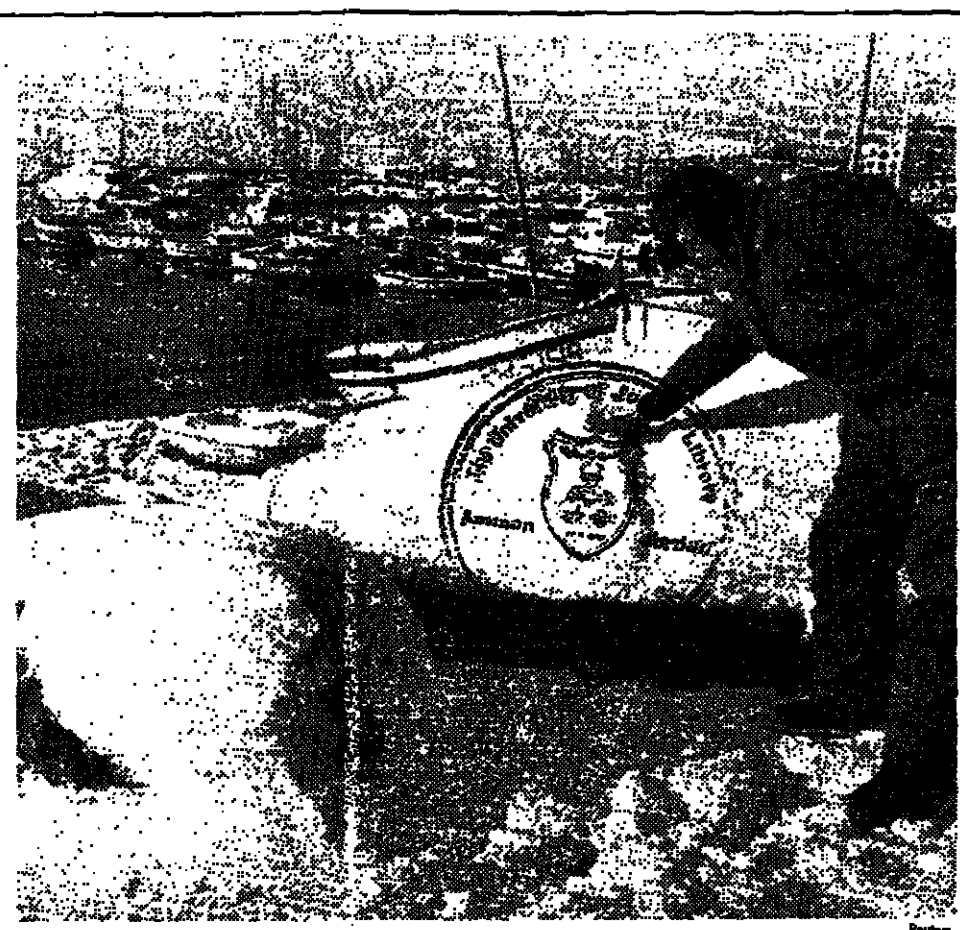
Similarly, the leaders of West Germany's Bundesbank are expected to consider raising their key lending rates when they meet Thursday, economists in Frankfurt said. The mark has been trading near a 12-year low against the dollar in recent days.

Mr. Regan is known to believe that concerted currency market intervention by the five nations to deflate the dollar would have no lasting impact.

U.S. sources said Wednesday that Mr. Regan is likely to tell the other ministers that the Reagan administration will soon propose to Congress its long-awaited plan to cut the federal budget deficit.

The administration's original strategy was to set in motion a process to cut the deficit in half by the 1988 fiscal year, but it failed to produce sufficient spending cuts to reach that goal.

Meanwhile, West German sources said Wednesday that the Bundesbank, in considering an increase in its benchmark Lombard rate, was hoping to avoid the turmoil over exchange values that has occurred in Britain in the past week. Mrs. Thatcher has had to defend Mr. Lawson's handling of the currency crisis in Parliament. (Reuters, AFP)



A fisherman in the Costa Brava port of Arenys, Spain, wipes snow off his boat.

## 300 Dead in Europe's Cold Wave

Reuters

PARIS — Freezing temperatures continued to disrupt transportation Wednesday in most of Europe, with forecasts predicting no immediate end to conditions that have cut roads, blocked canals and rivers and killed more than 300 people.

Most European centers, gripped by a cold spell for the past two weeks, reported continued heavy snow. The ice and snow also finally hit Ireland overnight, bringing traffic to a halt in Dublin and other places.

Weather officials said that conditions throughout most of Europe are unlikely to change before the weekend, with further snow expected.

In Brussels at least two people, including a 3-year-old child, died when a gas pipe fractured, possibly because of the cold, and set off an explosion that demolished four houses and set fire to two others.

Temperatures plunged overnight to minus 41 centigrade (minus 41.8 Fahrenheit) in the Vosges mountains of France. At least 127 people, many of them old or homeless, have died in France as a result of the cold.

Inland waterways froze in Belgium and France,

stopping traffic. About 80 commercial barges were trapped in France by ice on the Seine River.

Driving conditions throughout much of Europe were at best difficult. The Dutch authorities ordered less salt to be spread on roads to preserve dwindling stocks.

In West Germany the temperature rose a few degrees but weather forecasters predicted further snowfalls with little overall change.

In the Camargue region on the southern coast of France, wildlife officials trying to save the pink flamingo population said they have found 700 dead birds. They fear the death toll could reach 2,000 birds.

Fish, their normal diet, are being frozen in the lakes. Officials have set up a temporary bird hospital.

Milan was hard-hit by almost 30 hours of continuous snow. Both airports were closed and train services were cut by half.

Snow fell on Madrid overnight and skiers organized a race along the promenade at the seaside resort of San Sebastián in northern Spain.

Beaches along the Costa Brava and on the Mediterranean vacation island of Majorca also had snow.

## Mitterrand Says He Is Going to New Caledonia To Back Envoy

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand will travel Thursday to New Caledonia, the Pacific territory where violence has jeopardized plans for a referendum on independence in July.

Announcing the surprise trip in a television interview broadcast live in France and in New Caledonia, Mr. Mitterrand said that he intended to support efforts by Edgar Pisani, the special French envoy, to convince native Melanesians and European settlers to accept the planned vote as a means of "protecting the fundamental interests" of both groups.

Mr. Mitterrand said that it was essential to "reconcile the conflicting, even contradictory interests" of the two main communities in New Caledonia — Melanesians and white settlers, the first of whom arrived there a century ago.

He also stressed, more strongly than in previous government statements, that France intended to maintain a strong presence in New Caledonia, whatever the ballot outcome, to safeguard the interests of French citizens and protect the strategic position of France in the Pacific.

France, he said, "will retain the capacity of decision in defense and law and order."

Under a plan prepared by Mr. Pisani and approved by Mr. Mitterrand, New Caledonians will be asked to choose between remaining part of France or the status of independence in association with France, in which case French troops would remain based on the island.

Settlers and Melanesian leaders rejected the Pisani plan this week after the killing of a white settler and the deaths of two Melanesian militant leaders in a clash with gendarmes.

Asked about guarantees that the settlers would abide by a vote in favor of independence, Mr. Mitterrand said there was a "risk of confrontation." His remarks about a continued French presence seemed to indicate that France seeks legal arrangements guaranteeing its continued ability to intervene in New Caledonia.

Mr. Mitterrand rejected suggestions that the government was making concessions to the Melanesians and that such an attitude could "be contagious," encouraging separatist sentiment in other French possessions.

New Caledonia is the only French territory, Mr. Mitterrand said, where there are two rival ethnic groups so closely matched in numbers that a special status is needed.

On his trip, Mr. Mitterrand said, he intended to call for "reason to prevail" on the island. Recent violence, he said, "had complicated negotiations but not compromised them irreparably."

Violence in New Caledonia, in which 20 persons have died, is an increasingly serious domestic political problem for Mr. Mitterrand.

Intensive press coverage of the disturbances on the island, which journalists call part of the "confetti of empire," has fed currents in public opinion in France attacking the Socialist government as negligent and short-sighted in overseas affairs, analysts say.

The Socialist government faces accusations, aired even in state-controlled French radio and television, that the two separatist militant shot Saturday were deliberately killed by anti-terrorist sharpshooters. Several papers have suggested that French leaders were glad to be rid of extremists who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



KNESSET VOTE — Ezer Weizman, right, a minister without portfolio in the Israeli government, congratulated Prime Minister Shimon Peres after a proposal to change Israel's criteria for recognizing converts to Judaism was defeated Wednesday. At left is Vice Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc, who supported the motion. Page 2.

## A Victory for Israel's 'Shiite School'

### Lebanon Pullback Plan Represents a Major Policy Switch

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The decision by the Israeli cabinet to withdraw from its own Lebanon over the next six to nine months appears to signal the start of a new Israeli approach toward dealing with its northern neighbor.

Since Israel's national unity coalition came to power last September, two basic strategic conceptions about the threat to Israel arising in Lebanon — and how the Israeli Army should be used to deal with it — have been competing for supremacy among Israeli decision-makers. The two trends might best be described as the "Palestinian school" and the "Shiite school."

The Palestinian school is led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud bloc leader. It contends that the biggest threat to Israel from Lebanon is, and will remain, that posed by Palestinian guerrillas based in the Bekaa region and the areas north of the Israeli line on the Awali River.

The Palestinian threat was the original justification for the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, when the Likud government of Menachem Begin was in power.

Right up to the cabinet vote Monday, the Palestinian school contended that Israel should hold its present line in Lebanon, 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the border. The goal would remain: to prevent a return to the area of Palestinian guerrillas, who might try to infiltrate into northern Israel or fire rockets into Israeli settlements.

Since members of this school were responsible for the invasion, their strategic perception is reinforced by the political consideration of not wanting to leave Lebanon until they can point to a lasting security gain.

The Palestinian-centered view of

Lebanon, however, was defeated Monday by a new conception that has been gaining strength since Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin took office.

This school is made up of Israeli

officials who contend that Lebanon is not a Christian country anymore — at least not as far as Israel should be concerned. Rather, they say, the part of Lebanon closest to Israel is well on its way to becoming a Shiite-dominated region.

In the view of these officials, it is a vital Israeli interest to help determine what kind of Shiite region Lebanon will be — a "little Lebanon," dedicated to wiping out the "Zionist entity," or a passive village society where people wish to be free of Israelis and of Palestinians.

The proponents of the Shiite school believe, and were able to persuade a majority of the cabinet, that the biggest long-term threat to Israel will not be from Palestinian guerrillas, but from the transformation of southern Lebanon into a permanently hostile zone.

In explaining the cabinet decision Monday night, Mr. Rabin made an overture to the Lebanese Shiites, saying: "The Shiites and we will have to learn to live peacefully together. I don't see any conflict of interest between them and us."

The other major change in thinking behind the cabinet's decision related to how the Israeli Army should be deployed. Here, too, the Palestinian and Shiite schools had differing strategic concepts.

The Likud government of Mr. Begin, because of its preoccupation with the Palestinians, believed the army could and should be used to fight guerrillas and terrorists in a large-scale offensive manner, hence the 1982 invasion.

When the Likud government began the invasion, though, it erroneously believed that pro-Israeli Lebanese groups, particularly the Christian Phalangist militia or the Lebanese Army, would eventually be able to hold the territory taken by Israel from the Palestinian guerrillas and provide day-to-day security.

The result was that, in effect, the Israeli Army had to be turned into a huge police force, manning checkpoints and operating out of fixed positions all over southern Lebanon. Sources say this played havoc with the army's training, mo-

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## U.S. Students Prefer Floppy Disks to Fine Arts

By Gene I. Macroff

New York Times Service

BOSTON — Computer science, which was not offered as a major field at most American colleges and universities before the 1970s, is fast becoming such a popular major that some schools must limit admissions.

The situation is epitomized by events in Boston, where Northeastern University created a College of Computer Science in 1982 with 230 students and now has an enrollment of 909.

At the nearby Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one-third of all undergraduates with declared majors have chosen the department of electrical engineering and computer science.

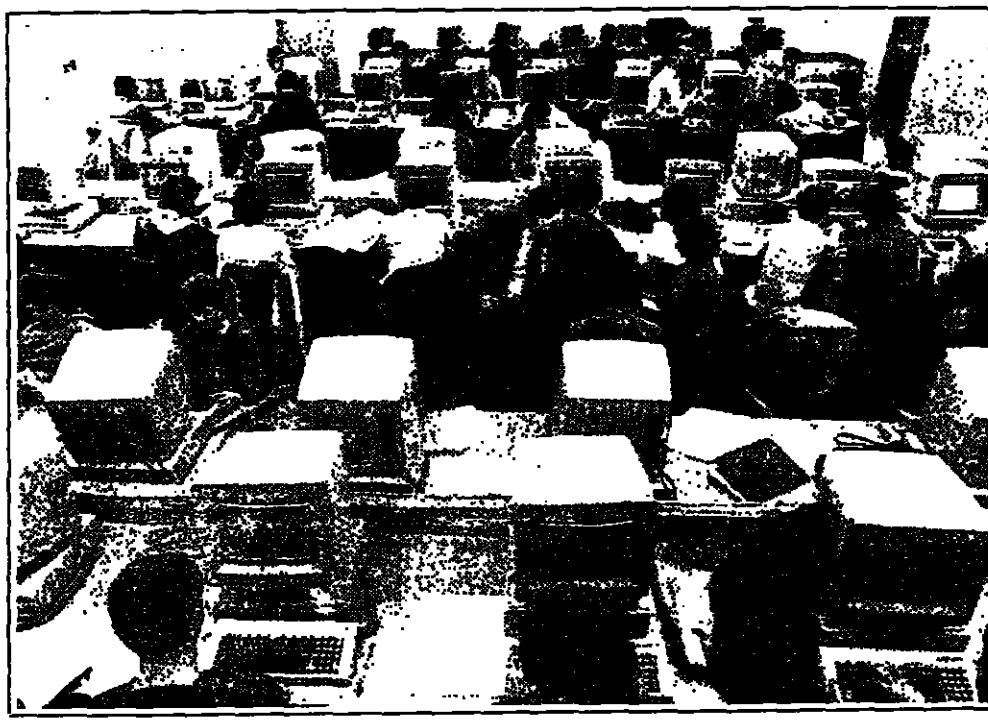
Computer science, with its lure of plentiful jobs and the possibility of youthful entrepreneurship, is accounting for an ever larger portion of enrollment at a time that overall enrollment is no longer growing.

"These are young people who have been brought up on video games, and there is a romance in computers for them," said Paul M. Kalaghan, dean of the College of Computer Science at Northeastern.

"It is a chance to spend your life working with devices smarter than you are and, yet, have control over them. It's like carrying a six-gun on the old frontier."

Computers gradually have made inroads on campuses since the 1960s as aids in research and instruction and as tools for word processing. What is happening now, though, is that increasingly more students are preparing for careers devoted to computer science itself and for the various allied technological fields.

The training equips students to land lucrative jobs in fields that were virtually unknown only a couple of decades ago. Graduates can go on to become systems analysts, who produce an overall design for solving problems on a computer, or they can become systems programmers, who write the set of instructions, called software, that tells the computer how to carry out the tasks. Others become systems ap-



Students work in an introductory computer class at Northeastern University in Boston.

plifiers, who adapt the software for specific purposes, such as making out a payroll.

Those students who also take some engineering courses can become designers of circuits, controls and robotic devices.

"It seems like a field that if I decide not to stay in it all my life can be a stepping stone to something else," said Raj Jain, a second-year student at MIT from Holmdel, New Jersey. "If you choose, you can have a career in computer science without completing your degree and can even work on your own without joining a company. Besides, it's a lot of fun."

The enrollment surge is taxing the resources of institutions as they struggle to find money for expensive equipment and enough new faculty members to keep up with the demand for courses for both students majoring in the field and

for nonmajors who want computer literacy.

Moreover, educators are concerned that as curriculums are stretched to include more computer courses, the trend away from the liberal arts and toward early specialization is being accelerated.

Nevertheless, undergraduates continue to flock to computer science. The number of computer science majors at the University of Oregon, for example, has increased by 119 percent since 1979, to 566.

Two trailers are parked at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, to accommodate the overflow of students from the computer science department until a new wing is added to the computer building.

Computer science accounted for the fifth-highest number of bachelor's degrees granted at New York

University in 1981, and by last year the field was second-highest, exceeded only by biology.

Some students at City College of New York, which has 330 undergraduates majoring in computer science, compared to 20 in history and 15 in philosophy, must delay graduation because the faculty is not large enough to give enough sections of all required courses.

The University of California, Berkeley, limits enrollments in computer science and is being "more selective than we would like to be," according to Arthur M. Hopkin, a vice chairman of the department.

Faculty members at MIT have authorized the department of electrical engineering and computer science to restrict admissions. But the plan, which is described as a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Thatcher, Changing Mind, to Permit V-E Day Celebration

United Press International

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has changed her mind and decreed that Britain will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the World War II victory over Nazi Germany, known as V-E Day, on May 8.

"I know that there is a good deal of feeling that we should in fact have a national celebration of V-E Day," Mrs. Thatcher told Parliament on Tuesday. "It is a feeling which I understand, and I feel that we should cele-

brate not only victory of peace with freedom, but the fact that we have had peace with freedom for some 40 years."

It was a reversal of a government



## Israel Rejects Proposal To Restrict Recognition Of Converts to Judaism

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service  
JERUSALEM — The Knesset rejected Wednesday an attempt to amend Israel's basic Law of Return in a manner that critics contended would have had a disastrous effect on Israel's relations with American Jewry.

By a vote of 62 to 51, the Israeli parliament defeated the so-called "Who is a Jew" amendment, which would have changed Israeli law to recognize only Orthodox conversions to Judaism.

The amendment, backed by the religious parties in the Knesset, was opposed by the Labor Party and a broad coalition of U.S. Jewish or-

ganizations that warned that passage of the measure would alienate the vast majority of U.S. Jews who are not Orthodox.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres appealed to the parliament not to take what he said would be a divisive step.

"Let us not destroy, let us not divide," Mr. Peres said.

"The question of 'Who is a Jew' was determined many generations ago," he added. "Our generation is charged with providing an answer as to how to preserve the Jewish people in the face of changing conditions and grave dangers."

The controversy over the issue has existed for more than a decade and is a reflection of the continuing strains between the country's religious community, which is dominated by the Orthodox religious establishment, and secular Israelis.

All previous attempts to enact the amendment have failed, but the current push was one of the strongest ever and there had been some predictions that the measure would pass Wednesday's preliminary parliamentary test.

The religious parties in the Knesset were supported in Wednesday's vote by a majority of the Likud bloc, the other main partner with the Labor Party in the national unity government. The Likud has a longstanding alliance with the religious parties that it apparently hopes to preserve by backing the measure.

The Law of Return grants Israeli citizenship to any Jew who immigrates to Israel and asks to become a citizen. It defines a Jew as anyone who is "born of a Jewish mother, or who has converted and is not a member of another faith."

The measure before the Knesset would have amended the law's section dealing with conversions to recognize only those conversions conducted according to Orthodox rites.

According to Rabbi Richard Hirsch, the executive director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, fewer than 10 percent of American Jews are Orthodox. The others are Reform or Conservative Jews or have no formal affiliation with any of the three streams within Judaism, he said.

Rabbi Hirsch, who was among those who led the lobbying effort against the amendment, said that passage of the measure would have been "a disaster," diverting attention from Israel's major political and economic problems and undermining the traditionally strong support for Israel by U.S. Jews.

## Beirut Fears New Strife After Israel Leaves South

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese cabinet met Wednesday to discuss ways of preventing an outbreak of national strife in southern Lebanon after the Israeli Army withdraws from the area, state-controlled Beirut Radio said.

The Lebanese Army commander, General Michel Aoun, and other senior officers submitted reports to the cabinet, while representatives of rival Christian and Moslem factions attended part of the deliberations.

At the meeting, the cabinet decided to set up a multifunctional emergency committee to help the government apply security measures in sectors to be evacuated by the Israelis, according to private radio stations.

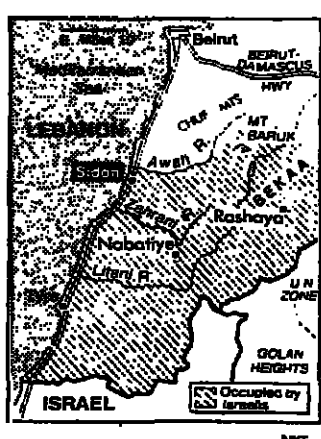
The committee will consist of officials from the Lebanese Forces, a Maronite Christian militia; Amal, the Shiite Moslem movement; and the Progressive Socialist Party, a Druze organization.

Israel announced Sunday that it will commence a three-stage withdrawal from southern Lebanon, which it has occupied since invading Lebanon in June 1982. In five weeks.

Lebanon and Israel have agreed to resume their stalled negotiations on security arrangements in southern Lebanon next week, The Associated Press reported from Beirut. Earlier reports had said they would be resumed this week.

The cabinet meeting came 24 hours after the government held consultations on a United Nations role in the south with Brian E. Urquhart, the UN undersecretary-general for political affairs.

Syria, which maintains more than 30,000 troops in eastern and northern Lebanon, wants Lebanon to reject an Israeli request for UN peacekeeping units to take charge



of evacuated territory north of the Litani River.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said that the Lebanese Army will move into any area to be evacuated by Israeli troops.

Press reports said that a special army contingent will be formed and deployed around the port of Sidon from where the Israeli Army is due to withdraw first.

The formation of a multifunctional committee is seen as a step toward heading off bloodshed in the south after the Israeli depart.

The Lebanese are haunted by memories of communal massacres that occurred in the Chuf mountains after the Israeli withdrawal in September 1983. Fighting between Druze and Christian militias took a heavy toll in human lives. In the end, the Syrian-backed Druze routed Christian fighters and sent 170,000 Christians fleeing to safer grounds.

Islamic Jihad Denial  
Islamic Jihad, a group holding five U.S. hostages, said a claim on its behalf that it killed two French cease-fire observers on Monday was a lie, United Press International reported from Beirut.

In a statement telephoned to the newspaper An-Nahar and published Wednesday, Islamic Jihad said: "In the name of God we declare that the operation... was not carried out by our hands. We reiterate that whoever claimed responsibility on our behalf is lying and has no connections with our organization."

In Nounmea, graffiti expressing support for the Kanaks who want independence from France and the settlers who oppose it has begun to appear on town walls.

A pig's head with a rose in one ear, symbolic of France's Socialist

## Kanaks Receive Threat; French Envoy Assailed As Negotiations Stall

Reuters

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — European settlers and pro-independence militants in New Caledonia traded death threats and insults Wednesday as French efforts to resume discussions on the territory's fate appeared to stall.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front said it had received many letters and telephone calls from extremists praising the killing Saturday of a prominent separatist, Eloi Machoro, 38.

A letter received Wednesday told Kanak front leaders that they would be next on the death list. "Your days are numbered," it said. The letter bore a skull and crossbones and a drawing of rifle sights and purportedly was signed by the anti-independence National Front movement.

There have been no apparent moves to resume talks between pro and anti-independence factions since Mr. Machoro and an aide, Marcel Nonnaro, were killed Saturday in what police described as a shootout.

[Four members of the Kanak front have been charged with murder in a death they allegedly tried to make appear to be a suicide, judicial sources said Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Noumea.]

[The victim was Jean-Marie Sangarue, 31, of Hienphene, which was evacuated by most other residents after 10 Kanak militants were killed in an ambush Dec. 5. Police said a rifle was found next to Mr. Sangarue's body in his house on Dec. 12. Suicide was ruled out when an autopsy showed he had been beaten.]

In Noumea, graffiti expressing support for the Kanaks who want independence from France and the settlers who oppose it has begun to appear on town walls.

A pig's head with a rose in one ear, symbolic of France's Socialist

government, was dumped by settlers outside the French High Commission. A paper stuck to the head bore the name of Edgar Pisani, the special French envoy sent to the Pacific territory to devise a plan for independence.

One of the slogans read: "Pisani assassin."

The European, Asian and Polynesian settlers who make up 57 percent of the island's 140,000 population, have argued that Mr. Pisani has not been tough enough on the Kanak militants. The Kanak front, which wants independence, says it represents most of the indigenous Kanaks, or Melanesians.

The settlers have reported harassment by young militant Kanaks.

Mr. Pisani has tried to persuade both sides to resume talks on his plan for a referendum in July on whether the territory should become independent next January while retaining special links with France.

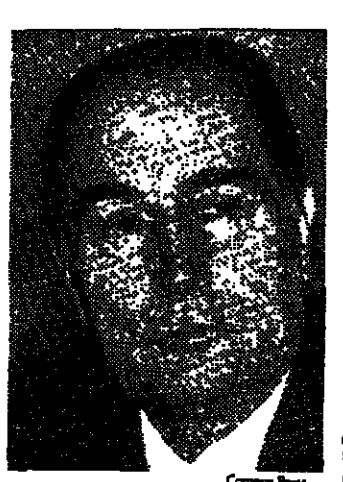
But since the shootings last week, both sides have pledged to take an even tougher stand over the French plan to hold a referendum.

The death toll in violence in the territory reached 19 Saturday with the death of Mr. Machoro, shot by police who said he opened fire on them.

Rioting began last week after a European farmer's teenage son was shot and killed. French authorities imposed a state of emergency, including an overnight curfew that Mr. Pisani later relaxed in response to protests from hotel and restaurant owners.

Machoro Suit Filed

A court prosecutor said Wednesday that Mr. Machoro's family has filed a civil suit in a Noumea court charging that he was the victim of willful homicide. United Press International reported from Noumea.



François Mitterrand

## Mitterrand Leaves Today

(Continued from Page 1)

allegedly were planning a campaign of violence.

A Melanesian leader, Jean-Marie Tjibou, said that there was "a smell of blood on the hands" of Mr. Pisani. Mr. Tjibou has accused the French government of wanting to eliminate the most extreme pro-independence leaders.

In France, conservative opposition to Mr. Mitterrand's policies has escalated.

The neo-Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, has repeated warnings from General Jeannot Lacaze, head of the army general staff, that developments in New Caledonia could threaten France's security if they encouraged separatists in Polynesia and French Guiana, the French territories used for nuclear tests and space launches.

Out of New Caledonia's estimated population of 146,000, indigenous Melanesians number about 63,000, a minority that could be outvoted by the 53,000 European settlers and 30,000 Asian immigrants, most of whom oppose a Melanesian-run state.

The Socialist government has not concealed its sympathy for Melanesian aspirations and opposition politicians have accused it of initially turning a blind eye to separatist violence.

The goal, the conservative newspaper Le Figaro said, was to intimidate European settlers into leaving so that the Melanesians could win the July referendum, a choice, the paper said, reminiscent of the days when settlers in Algeria had to choose "the rifle or the suitcase."

Comparisons with the former French colony may seem far-fetched in the context of New Caledonia but they add emotional overtones to the political clamor.

The Algerian precedent is an emotional factor with older French Gaullists, many of whom admit their remorse about granting the colony independence despite de Gaulle's pledge in 1958 to keep Algeria French.

Socialists who are ideologically committed to Melanesian independence often say privately that New Caledonia is an opportunity for the French left to carry out a small act of decolonization comparable to de Gaulle's divestiture of the French empire in Africa.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Warns of NATO Missile 'Setback'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Reagan administration, maintaining pressure on Belgium to avoid a crack in the Western alliance, stressed Wednesday that a failure to deploy cruise missiles on schedule would be "a setback" to the United States and NATO.

The warning came after Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium said that domestic political pressure may prevent his country from installing the first of 48 cruise missiles in March as scheduled.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the administration still expected Belgium to keep to the deployment schedule, but added, "Expect means hope in this case."

### Ethiopia Seizes Food Sent to Rebels

CANBERRA, Australia (AFP) — Australia has sent a protest to Ethiopia over that government's seizing about 6,000 tons of wheat and other commodities, including an oil rig, from an Australian ship bound for the rebel-held provinces of Eritrea and Tigre.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said he was "rather gloomy" about prospects for the return of the aid, worth more than 2 million Australian dollars (\$1.5 million).

Mr. Hayden said the goods were to have been shipped to Port Sudan for transport to Eritrea and Tigre. But, for unknown reasons, the ship, My Golden Venture, went first to the Ethiopian port of Assab, where about 3,000 tons of wheat consigned by World Vision, a nonprofit relief organization in the United States, were to be unloaded. The authorities there seized the ship.

### Iraq Claims Its Jets Hit Ship in Gulf

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi jet fighters scored "direct and effective hits" on an unidentified ship Wednesday near Iran's Kharg oil terminal in the Gulf and "returned safely to base," a military spokesman announced.

The spokesman, reading a communiqué over the state radio, said the air attack "underscores our determination to maintain and tighten the blockade imposed on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports."

### Iranian Exiles Report 400 Executions

PARIS (AFP) — Iran executed 400 political detainees at Tehran's Evvin prison in the first week of January, an exiled Iranian opposition group claimed Wednesday.

The Paris-based Mujahidin, an Islamic-Marxist group dedicated to overthrowing the Tehran government, said that most of those put to death were Mujahidin supporters. The Mujahidin said that in six years the Islamic republic of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has executed 40,000 people and imprisoned 120,000.

### For the Record

Anatoli Karpov, the world chess champion, and Gary Kasparov, the challenger, agreed to a draw Wednesday after the 26th move in the 42nd game of their match. Mr. Karpov leads 5-1, and needs one more victory to retain his title. (AP)

The Zimbabwean Parliament on Wednesday extended the country's state of emergency legislation for the 10th six-month period. (AFP)

President Hussain Mubarak of Egypt arrived Wednesday in Athens for a two-day visit to Greece. It is the first visit to Greece by an Egyptian head of state in 25 years. (Reuters)

Harrison Williams, a former Democratic senator from New Jersey, was denied parole Wednesday. He has served one year of a three-year term at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, federal prison for bribery and conspiracy in the Abscam case. (UPI)

The British parliament voted 159-118 Tuesday night against allowing the British Broadcasting Corporation to raise revenue through radio and television advertising like Britain's commercial networks. (Reuters)

The Swiss government has accepted a petition signed by 86,000 citizens demanding a referendum on a law passed overwhelmingly by parliament in September that gives women equal rights with men. The vote will be held later this year. (Reuters)

## Polish Court Told of Plan To Push Priest Off Train

TORUN, Poland — A secret police captain charged with kidnapping and murdering the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko told a fellow officer he wanted to intimidate the cleric by throwing him out of a speeding train, a court heard Wednesday.

Jozef Baczynski, 38, a deputy to Lieutenant Colonel Leszek Wolski of Warsaw police headquarters testified that on Oct. 9, 10 days before the murder of Father Popieluszko, he met with the chief defendant, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski who told him of a plan to frighten the cleric.

"Piotrowski said that some action had to be taken to curb the activities of Popieluszko," Mr. Baczynski said. "He wanted to frighten him by pushing him out of a speeding train."

Captain Piotrowski is accused with Lieutenants Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala of abducting, beating and killing Father Popieluszko on Oct. 19. Another police officer, Colonel Adam Pietruszka is accused of instigating the crime; he has pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Baczynski, who met Captain Piotrowski in the company of Colonel Wolski and the captain's deputy, Janusz Drodz, said that once

of the police officers present reacted when the captain suggested the plan to throw the priest out of a train.

"There were feelings of repugnance toward Popieluszko and we all thought it was important to restrict his hostile activities, but nobody reacted to what Piotrowski said," he said.

A defense lawyer then asked Mr. Baczynski: "Why didn't any of you say anything about the idea of throwing him out of a train. Do you think that Piotrowski would be in the dock now if you had said something?"

Mr. Baczynski did not reply. Captain Piotrowski has admitted kidnapping the priest but pleaded not guilty to charges of murder.

Colonel Wolski testified that there was a long-term plan within the police to halt the activities of Father Popieluszko, who championed the outlawed Solidarity trade union in his sermons. Colonel Wolski corroborated Colonel Pietruszka's earlier testimony that there was never any intention to use force against him and denied there was any mention of the priest being thrown from a train.

"I was never instructed by anybody to use force against the priest," he said. "My task was simply to collect evidence to compromise him in his activities."

## Broadcast Angers Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

the Hitler speech resembles the upbeat New Year's statements of several senior Polish officials, who pressed a gradual end to hard economic times and a return to normalcy in foreign relations.

"Comrades," the speech begins, according to a text provided by Mr. Urban's office. "Contrary to the claims of British and American propaganda... we have managed to raise our country from ruins in just a few years."

"Individuals with alien attitudes toward our system have been isolated in our country," it continues, in wording many Poles would find applicable to the outlawed but still popular Solidarity trade union. "There is no place here for the enemies of socialism and those detrimental to the national ideals."

"Gestapo units, devoted to the ideals of the party," it says, "stand guard over the internal peace. Under their protection, we will conduct a program of reforms and the elimination of the rationing system."

The speech adds that "friendly relations with the Soviet Union are

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## Church Activists in U.S. Say They Will Continue Sanctuary for Refugees

By Wayne King  
New York Times Service

TUCSON, Arizona — Despite the indictment of some of their leaders, American church groups here and elsewhere said they will continue to give sanctuary to Central Americans they consider to be political refugees.

Supporters of the sanctuary movement, reacting to the indictment of 16 persons on charges of conspiring to smuggle illegal aliens into the United States, declared Tuesday that they would put the government "on trial" for its policies in Central America and in dealing with refugees.

In addition to the 16 indictments, returned by a U.S. grand jury in Phoenix last week and announced Monday in Washington, more than 60 other people, mostly Salvadorans and Guatemalans who entered the United States with the movement's help, were arrested over the weekend.

The nationwide crackdown sharply stepped up the conflict between liberal church groups and the U.S. government, which said that the aliens are fleeing poverty, not persecution, and thus do not qualify for political asylum.

Sanctuary activists argue that the United States has a moral responsibility to admit and care for refugees from Central America because U.S. policies in that region contribute to the strife that forces them to flee their homes.

As many as 200 individual churches around the country are believed to support the movement, which has openly defied the U.S. authorities. The Reverend John M. Fife of the Tucson Southside United Presbyterian Church, a central figure in the movement and one of those indicted, vowed to continue assisting Central Americans who seek shelter in the United States.

"Whenever the church has been persecuted throughout history," he said Tuesday, "it has strengthened the church, not weakened it."

Mr. Fife was the first to openly make his church a haven for Central Americans in March 1982. By last spring the movement had spread to more than 100 churches, chiefly in the Southwest, the Middle West, California and the New York area.

The government responded by arresting several activists in the movement, including Stacey Ann Merritt, a church worker who was sentenced in June to two years' probation for transporting three Salvadorans.

Her case became a symbol of

religious defiance of the government, and she gained the support of many groups and individuals, including John J. Fitzpatrick, the Roman Catholic bishop of Brownsville, Texas.

Miss Merritt, 30, has since been charged, along with a fellow sanctuary activist, Jack Elder, with conspiracy to transport illegal aliens into the country. She was previously convicted for transporting illegal aliens who were already in the United States.

After the much larger group of indictments and arrests over the weekend, the National Council of Churches issued a statement calling the government action "surprising and shocking."

The fact that several of those detained are mothers and their children is a demonstration of the tragedy which called the sanctuary movement into being, said the Reverend Arlie Brown, the general secretary of the Council of Churches, referring to the arrested Central Americans.

He reiterated the council's position, adopted in November by its governing board, urging a moratorium on deportation of refugees to Central America and asking the government to "cease its harassment and prosecution of workers and participants in the sanctuary movement."

A New York group called the Center for Constitutional Law, formed to assist anti-war protesters in the 1960s, said it was preparing a lawsuit seeking to enjoin the government from further arrests of sanctuary activists on the legal theory that they are acting under constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

The group said the suit also would maintain that it is the U.S. government that is acting in violation of domestic and international law governing asylum for refugees.

In announcing the indictments and arrests Monday, the government said it had used four confidential informers who had used concealed tape recorders to record meetings and individual conversations in which plans to help refugees to come into the country were discussed.

Don Reno, the special U.S. attorney in Phoenix in charge of the case, called the use of hidden recorders "absolutely essential," saying, "If a crime is being committed, whether it's in a church or in a restaurant, the covert operation cannot restrict itself to the venue in which the crime is being committed."



Carolyn Jones and Mattie Sparks, the niece and sister of Doyle Edward Skillern, leaving the Texas Department of Corrections unit at Huntsville after visiting him.

## Texas Executes Murder Accomplice Man Who Said He Pulled Trigger Eligible for Parole

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — The state of Texas executed Doyle Edward Skillern, the accomplice in a 1974 murder, early Wednesday despite the fact that the man who has admitted pulling the trigger is eligible, and being considered, for parole.

"This case shows the capriciousness of the death penalty," said Charles Sullivan, director of Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants. "In effect we've turned the death penalty upside down."

Mr. Sullivan had delivered a petition Tuesday afternoon to Governor Mark White. It had been signed by 15 state legislators seeking a 30-day reprieve for the condemned man. Mr. White rejected the petition. The U.S. Supreme Court also rejected an appeal Tuesday.

Mr. Skillern, 48, was executed by lethal injection early Wednesday for the slaying of Patrick Randle, an undercover narcotics agent in the Texas Department of Safety.

According to court testimony, Mr. Skillern did not shoot Mr. Randle. He was waiting in a stolen car nearby while Mr. Randle was shot six times by Charles Sanne, 51.

Both men were convicted of first-degree murder. Mr. Skillern

was given the death penalty when the jury — aware that he also had murdered his brother — concluded that he posed a continuing threat to society. The jury did not make the same judgment about Mr. Sanne, who has a record of less serious offenses. He was given a life sentence.

The two convictions were dismissed by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals because jurors were not sequestered before they deliberated about what sentence should be imposed.

Both men were retried and convicted. This time, both were given the death penalty. But the Court of Criminal Appeals changed Mr. Sanne's sentence to life, ruling that it would be double jeopardy to increase the sentence to death after the second trial.

"We don't feel that justice is being done in this case," said Peggy Carriere, Mr. Skillern's sister, who last week asked the state Board of Pardons and Paroles to commute the sentence because Mr. Skillern did not pull the trigger. The request was denied.

The U.S. Supreme Court already had declined to hear an appeal of the death sentence based on the different punishments of the two murderers. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled on that question last

year, saying Mr. Skillern's intimate involvement in plotting the murder made the case different from a Florida case in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled the death penalty was unfair for an accomplice who drove a getaway car.

According to testimony in the case, Mr. Randle had arranged to make an undercover drug purchase from the two men on Oct. 24, 1974. The two learned that he was an undercover agent before the purchase took place, and, according to the prosecution, plotted his murder.

"Sanne is the one who actually pulled the trigger, but the evidence is that the gun that in all likelihood did the killing was Skillern's gun," said the prosecutor, John Flinn, said in his summation to the jury in the second trial.

"Who was the mastermind?" Mr. Flinn asked of Mr. Skillern. "Who furnished the gun? Who got the money? Who got the replacement gun? There he sits. Is he connected? Without a doubt."

In 1971, Mr. Skillern was sentenced to five years in prison for murdering his brother. "The critical issue is future dangerousness," said Duane Crowley, state assistant attorney general, who resisted the petition for commutation. "The sentence is in conformance with the law."

## Jury Makes Partial Ruling Against Time In Libel Case

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The jury in the Ariel Sharon libel case decided Wednesday that Time magazine defamed Mr. Sharon by indicating that he "consciously intended" for Christian Lebanese militiamen to massacre Palestinian civilians in 1982.

The decision was the first of three that the jury must make in order to arrive at a verdict of libel against Time. After announcing the finding, the panel resumed deliberations on the remaining issues of falsity and malice.

Mr. Sharon is suing over a Feb. 21, 1983, Time cover story that said he discussed revenge for the assassination of Lebanon's Christian president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, with Phalangist leaders the day before their militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinians in West Beirut.

Mr. Sharon has denied discussing revenge "with any Lebanese." The jury decided unanimously that the Time article, "read in context," had defamed Mr. Sharon. Based on that finding, the jury then decided that a key paragraph of the story meant Mr. Sharon "consciously intended" to allow the Phalangists to take revenge, including killing noncombatants.

The jury, however, did not rule that the paragraph meant Mr. Sharon "actively encouraged" the massacre.

In addition, the jury said the defamatory effect of the paragraph was "aggravated" by Time's statement that details of the alleged revenge discussion were contained in a secret section of a report by an Israeli commission.

During the trial, a former president of the Israeli Supreme Court reported to U.S. District Judge Abraham D. Sofaer that there was no "evidence or suggestion" in the report that Mr. Sharon discussed revenge with Lebanese Phalangists or knew in advance they would commit a massacre.

Time's lawyers had conceded that the report did not contain the information the article said it did but denied that Time knew this when the article was published.

The jury's ruling Wednesday was the first of three that Judge Sofaer required of them. The jurors must now decide whether the article was false and then rule if Time knew the story was false when it was published and if the magazine did so with "actual malice" or "reckless disregard" for the truth.

## School Officials Praise Court Ruling on Searches

By Paul Houston  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — American school officials have praised the Supreme Court's decision this week giving administrators more legal power to conduct searches of students.

They say such searches were already being carried out by the vast majority of school districts. James Koch, principal of New Jersey's Piscataway High School, said the 1980 search of a student's purse that led to Tuesday's Supreme Court decision, said the decision was "really fantastic for education."

He said it supported what most administrators were already doing. The court approved school searches without warrants or the sort of justification required of police officers as long as there are "reasonable grounds" for believing that the search will yield evidence of a violation of the law or of school rules.

"Now we can feel a little freer" to search students for drugs, weapons and other contraband, said Ivan B. Gluckman, chief lawyer for the National Association of Secondary School Principals, which filed a brief in the case.

The decision "sustains what has been our practice for years," said Ron Apperson, legal adviser for the Los Angeles city schools. "We believe it will help us maintain safe and orderly campuses."

Representatives of civil liberties groups criticized the decision.

"I think it will probably mean that students are going to be subjected to more intrusive searches in deprivation of their constitutional rights," said Mary L. Hearn, an attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey.

Gwendolyn H. Gregory, an attorney with the National School Boards Association, said Tuesday that the ruling would encourage administrators who had been holding back on searches because they feared they would face civil rights suits filed by aggrieved students.

They had been scared, she said, by the New Jersey Supreme Court ruling in the same case, which went against the school administrator who found drug paraphernalia during the search of the student's purse.

Robert Chanin, an attorney for the National Education Association, said he thought that Tuesday's Supreme Court decision struck a good balance between students' rights and a school's need to maintain discipline.

The court said that students were still protected by the Fourth Amendment, he noted, even though searches could be conducted on grounds of "reasonable suspicion" instead of the more demanding "probable cause."

Mr. Chanin said: "The message that should go out to teachers and administrators is that you have an absolute right to investigate suspicious circumstances, but you can't do it in a capricious, arbitrary manner."

Janet Price, an attorney with Advocates for Children of New York City, a children's rights group, was not reassured.

"This decision may have a subtle, insidious effect in that it will be too broadly interpreted," she said. She said personal searches could "cause a lot more problems than they solve."

"When school officials are too quick to start searching kids, it creates an armed-camp atmosphere," she said.

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## Reagan Assailed Over Meeting With Black Group

By Gerald M. Boyd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has met with about 20 black business executives, educators and other officials in a move hailed by some as a new attempt to reach blacks but assailed by others as an effort to circumvent the leadership that has historically spoken for blacks.

The meeting Tuesday at the White House was requested by the group, which presented what it called an agenda for black progress.

The session fell on the birthday of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., and around the United

States remembrance of the civil rights leader, who was slain in 1968, coincided with controversy over how his memory should be honored.

The White House meeting also came one day before the release of an annual survey, "The State of Black America," by the National Urban League, which last year described Mr. Reagan's policies toward blacks as "callous."

Like other established black leaders, John E. Jacob, president of the National Urban League, is not a member of the group that met with Mr. Reagan. Mr. Jacob was among those who assailed the session.

"I don't think his meeting is tantamount to meeting with blacks who have a constituency and who have provided services over some period of time," he said.

But Bruce Chapman, an assistant to Edwin Meese 3d, the president's counselor, said the meeting had not been intended as a slap at the established black leadership.

Leaders of the black establishment say that they have requested meetings with Mr. Reagan at various times, most recently in December to discuss South Africa, but that their requests have not been granted. The people who met Tuesday with the president call their group the Council for a Black Economic Agenda. The council sought the session last month, Mr. Chapman said, and was notified about three days later that it had been scheduled.

Earlier in January the council offered a plan for black economic self-help instead of what it called ineffectual government aid.

Members of the council include Arthur Fletcher, a former high-ranking official in the Nixon administration; Robert L. Woodson, chairman of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise; Dan Smith, president of a Virginia company, and Dr. Glenn Loury, a professor at Harvard University.

Others in the group include high school principals, researchers, professors, state officials and former Reagan administration officials.

Mr. Woodson, chairman of the council, said the organization stemmed from several meetings over the past year among blacks who shared a common interest. There was no White House involvement in the group's formation, he said.

Speaking for the administration afterward, Samuel R. Pierce Jr., the

secretary of housing and urban development, who is the highest-ranking black in the executive branch, said the meeting was not designed to circumvent the established black leadership.

"I think that a lot of the established black community has taken an attitude that they want to continue dealing in a way that this administration doesn't want to," Mr. Pierce said. "We are trying to reduce deficits and get things down into manageable shape and others just want to have a giant giveaway program and we are not going to do that."

Mr. Fletcher, an assistant secretary of labor in the Nixon administration, said a need for an alliance between blacks and the Reagan administration existed because blacks were "constantly voting against a Republican administration without seeking ways to work with that administration once it was in power."

Mr. Reagan received about 10 percent of the black vote in the 1984 election.

## Black Student Stabbed By Teacher in S. Africa

Agence France-Press

JOHANNESBURG — A teacher in the black township of Sebokeng stabbed and wounded a student leader during a clash between school officials and militiamen trying to get pupils to boycott classes, a police spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the victim, Chaka Radebe, was leading a group of about 40 members of the Congress of South African Students in an attempt to prevent pupils from attending classes on Tuesday. Mr. Radebe got into an argument with an unidentified teacher, who then stabbed him, the spokesman said.

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## Anger Greeted Decision To Cut U.S. Arts Budget

By Leslie Bennetts  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leaders of arts organizations around the United States have reacted with anger and dismay to a plan by the Reagan administration to cut the budget of the National Endowment for the Arts by 11.7 percent.

"I'm just appalled," said Beverly Sills, general director of the New York City Opera. "I think that to take that enormous percentage off such a minuscule amount in support of the arts is a disgrace."

Many officials involved with the arts said they were particularly upset because existing levels of support are so small compared with other federal budget allocations.

"To discuss cutting a \$200-billion deficit by cutting an appropriation of \$15 million or \$16 million is preposterous," said Martin E. Segal, chairman of Lincoln Center. "As it is, the support the national endowment gets is inadequate for the role the arts have in this country, and to discuss cutting it further as a serious aspect of budget cutting is ridiculous."

According to administration officials and budget documents prepared by the arts endowment agency, President Ronald Reagan will request \$144.5 million for the arts in the fiscal year 1986.

The program for opera and musical theater would be cut by 18.3 percent, to \$4.9 million, and the music program would be cut 15 percent, to \$13 million. Dance would be cut 13.5 percent, to \$7.7 million.

The administration's cuts must be approved by Congress, which for every year since 1982 has appropriated more money than requested for the national endowment. But this year there is considerable pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit.

While there is an acknowledged

need to reduce that deficit, there also are some who doubt that cuts would be fairly distributed.

"If the cuts to support of the arts are proportional to the cuts being parceled out to other parts of the budget, then I think this is sad, but it is right," said William B. McComber, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "The key is whether it's a fair share or whether it's a disproportionate share."

While officials of major cultural institutions said they would be hurt by the cutbacks, many warned that the impact would be far worse on smaller, newer and less well-known groups.

"It will be very difficult for any of us to recoup the amounts we lose, but for the smaller companies, for whom the percentage of government support is a bigger percent of the budget, it may be a disaster," said Anthony A. Bliss, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera and chairman of the Joffrey Ballet.

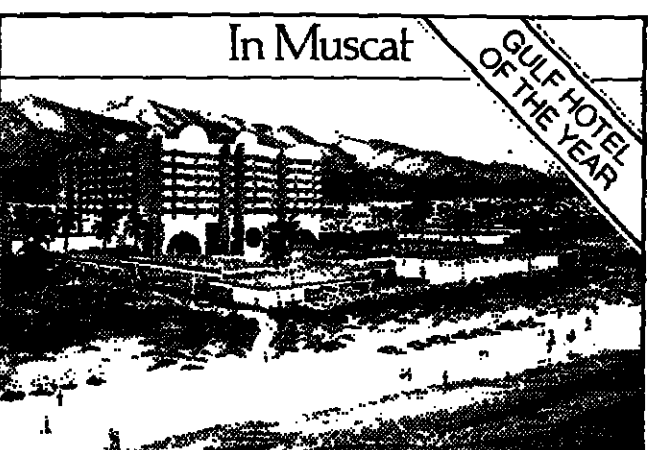
Orville H. Schell Jr., chairman of the New York City Ballet, said: "We're going to lose a lot of institutions."

Miss Sills said: "I'm just hoping that if enough of us yell and scream and stamp our feet and have tantrums, President Reagan will take another look and say, 'My God, that's really very little money.'"

## Weizsacker to Visit Israel

Reuters

BONN — President Richard von Weizsacker will pay the first visit to Israel by a West German head of state, the government announced Wednesday. An invitation to visit came from President Chaim Herzog of Israel, the announcement said, but no date has been fixed. Mr. von Weizsacker is to visit Jordan and Egypt early next month.



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Democracy Needs Help

Add Brazil's Tancredo Neves to the list of democratic presidents in Latin America. His choice by an electoral college Tuesday ends 20 years of military rule in a bellwether country. This is good news, swelling the tide toward free government in the Western hemisphere. Now President Reagan needs a strategy to keep that tide moving and to keep these vulnerable democracies afloat.

In the 1970s, when the region's real economic growth averaged 6 percent a year, military government was the norm in South America. But by decade's end, everything was going wrong. Caught in the worst recession in 50 years, most countries mortgaged declining export earnings to repay staggering foreign debts at rising interest rates. By 1983 the net outflow of capital from Latin America was nearly \$30 billion and total debt rose by more than \$20 billion to \$350 billion.

So out went the soldiers, tarnished by failure. Only two rightist military rulers are still entrenched: General Augusto Pinochet of Chile and General Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay. But it needs to be remembered that this shift to democracy was propelled by economic distress. The newly accountable regimes will need to perform well economically if they are to protect their liberty.

Brazil is the sixth South American country to resume civilian rule since 1979. Ecuador led the way, followed by Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Uruguay. Venezuela's democracy is solidly established, and Colombia has managed to

contain the insurgency that threatened its electric system. Poverty and a corrupting narcotics trade weaken Bolivia, and Peru must contend with Maoist guerrillas.

All are weighed down by foreign debts, for which military regimes and imprudent leaders share the blame. An experienced pragmatist, President-elect Neves of Brazil is already under pressure to repudiate \$98 billion in debts. He has promised to try to renegotiate it on more liberal terms and deserves a sympathetic hearing from his creditors.

What else can the United States do to preserve the hemisphere's turn to democracy? Policies that strengthened the dollar have helped Latin exports; declining interest rates have eased Latin debt burdens; oil conservation and exploration have reduced the energy bill. But the administration should now move beyond crisis financing of debts to the active promotion of trade and investment that can spur long-term growth.

And some important gestures would cost little. Let the White House encourage democrats by opening American doors, and minds, to truly representative neighbors, starting with Mr. Neves of Brazil and President Radu Iliescu of Romania. They deserve a seat at the high table, to be consulted about hemisphere policy. Open collaboration is the best expression of solidarity for leaders who strive to reconcile legitimacy with accountability at a time of economic stress.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Israeli Withdrawal

Progress is finally being made in the matter of Israel's long overdue withdrawal from Lebanon. The Israelis had demanded security guarantees — negotiated ones from Lebanon, tacit ones from Syria — to cover the departure of the 12,000 or so troops left from its 1982 invasion. So far, the Lebanese, dominated by Damascus, have been unable to offer such guarantees, and the Syrians, playing a larger game, have been unwilling to do so. As a result, Israel, pained by the continuing casualties and economic and diplomatic costs, has now decided to withdraw on its own. Its plan reflects the priorities of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, whose Labor Party seeks to extract the country from the quagmire his Likud coalition partners got into in Lebanon while they were governing alone.

The three-stage Israeli plan anticipates a unilateral withdrawal from part of the coastal region within the next five weeks, then, six to nine months from now, the rest of the way to the international border. Ready or not, the Israelis say, we are leaving. By stating the plan in this form, the Israelis intend to jolt the Lebanese and others into joining to make cooperative arrangements for the control and security of the areas being evacuated, lest Israel be left free to make its own arrangements with local

militias or lest chaos follow instead. Along the southern strip of Lebanon, the Israelis want in the end to maintain control through a client militia and their own regular patrols.

This is a challenge to Lebanese sovereignty. Beirut's best response is to demonstrate, against the difficult odds, that its army can do a serviceable security job. Its antagonists here include not only the Druze and Christian units supported by Israel but also the Shiite Moslems who have bedeviled Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon. The United Nations forces on the scene will be essential, although their number and deployment are subject to a great-power consensus, and Moscow is currently using its leverage to work itself into a larger U.S.-acknowledged Mideast role.

After two-and-a-half years in Lebanon we have learned the hard way that Israel should not become the policeman of Lebanon," says Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin. Lebanon, too, has learned the hard way that Israel should not become the policeman of Lebanon. The Palestine Liberation Organization as an organized and oppressive force in Lebanon was ousted by the Israeli invasion, but Lebanon paid a very high cost in terms of life, property and viability as a state. Still, it's good that Israel is withdrawing. What about Syria?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Israel's Vietnam

Israel's decision to execute a phased withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon is an admission of defeat after the most abortive military adventure in the nation's history. Not a single concession was extracted from Syria's President Hafez al-Assad that might guarantee the security of Israelis living near the Lebanese border. Instead, Mr. Assad exerts decisive leverage over the very government in Beirut that Israel and the United States took pains to create and has a relatively free hand to harass Israel if he considers it in Syria's interest.

—Baltimore Sun

It says something for (Prime Minister) Shimon Peres's integrity as well as his pragmatism that he has made good his election pledge to begin bringing the boys home even if under the slogan the lesser of all evils.

—Daily Telegraph (London)

### Belgium's Euromissile Delay

The government hopes, with fear in its heart, that its NATO allies will agree to the decision to delay the start of installation of the missiles. If this does not happen, then the ruling coalition will face massive protests.

—De Standaard (Brussels)

The current situation undermines Belgium's international credibility. It disappoints our Western allies. (Prime Minister Wilfried) Martens's disloyal conduct endangers the NATO alliance and it indicates to the Kremlin that its harsh language pays off.

—La Libre Belgique (Brussels)

One thing is now a certainty. The installment of missiles is no longer in question. The decision has been taken. That is the essential concession Reagan obtained from Prime Minister Martens. All the rest is subordinate.

—De Morgen (Brussels)

### Where Brazil Is Lucky

The Western world's eighth biggest economy Tuesday passed peacefully back to democratic hands when Tancredo Neves won a sweeping victory, as expected, in the Brazilian presidential election. Brazil is lucky — compared with so many less developed countries — that it sits atop some of the richest natural resources in the world. The long term potential must, simply must, be good. What Tancredo Neves needs above all is time.

—The Guardian (London)

### Spotlight on the Falashas

Two weeks ago the existence of the Falashas was unknown to at least 99 percent of their fellow men. Now they are news. A small, remote, long-isolated community has found the world's spotlights beamed at it, and an old controversy has drawn new heat from it. There has been more heat than light.

What cannot be justified is the charge that Israel meddled in Ethiopia's internal affairs. Ethiopia has approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Both declare that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own."

—The Economist (London)

## FROM OUR JAN. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Boy Genius Astounds Harvard**  
BOSTON — All Harvard is talking about a lecture given there recently by William James Sidis, an eleven-year-old prodigy who is registered at the university as a special student and who went far into the realm of mathematical theory in his discussion of "Fourth Dimensional Bodies." The lecture was given before the Harvard Mathematical Society and several professors, and although all were familiar with some of the wonderful features of this boy's mind still they were none the less astounded when they listened for an hour and a half to his able talk on a subject so complex and difficult. Young Sidis still wears knickerbockers and outwardly shows no evidence of his master mind. He showed mastery of the subject.

**1935: Barkers Die in Gunbattle**  
OKLAWAHA, Florida — Mrs. Kate Barker, 65-year-old mother who acted as machine-gunner for her gangster son Fred, was shot dead with him by Federal agents here [on Jan. 16]. "Ma" Barker was kidnapped the spirit in the gangster with kidnapping Edward Bremer, St. Paul brewer. Two months ago Fred Barker rented the home of Carson Bradford. With his mother they had lived there quietly. Displaying photographs to residents in the neighborhood, agents convinced themselves they had located the hideout. Surrounding the house, they waited on the occupants to surrender, only to be met with a burst of machine-gun bullets. It was not before firing from the house could be silenced. Agents found both Barkers dead.

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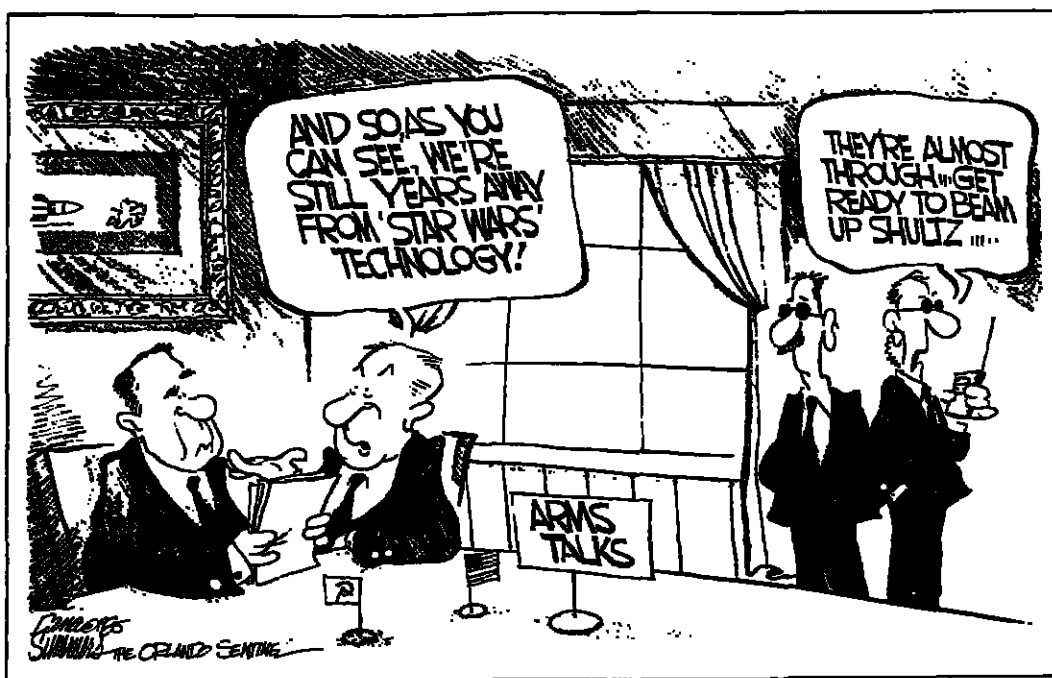
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## Delusions That Undermine Democracy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Defense of democracy depends on pessimists who are not defeatists. It depends on spirited realists such as Jean-François Revel. For the first time since 1922, when Mussolini seized power, all of Western Europe is democratic. But Mr. Revel fears that democracy could prove to be a brief parenthesis in history because democracy practices intellectual self-dismantment.

Part of the problem is the notion that nations that are merely imperfect have no standing to despise nations that are atrocious. Thus in Holland in 1981, a substantial portion of an opinion sample agreed that the Dutch could not criticize Soviet actions in Poland and Afghanistan "as long as housing conditions in Amsterdam fail to meet the highest standards of modern comfort, as long as women remain exploited and as long as the rights of heterosexual married couples are denied to homosexual married couples."

Part of the problem is a reflex for self-delusion. It involves representing defeats as victories. For example, the State Department hailed the building of the Berlin Wall as a victory for the West because it revealed the "insecurity" of the East. Actually the wall, like another "victory," the Berlin Blockade, showed that the Soviet Union could abrogate U.S. rights without fear of serious reprisal.

Mr. Revel's new book, "How Democracies Perish," is a catalog of folly, at once hilarious and hair-raising, especially regarding the lingering death of détente. Either economic links to the West are unimportant to the Soviet Union, in which case de-

tente was even dumber in theory than in practice, or they are important, in which case they should be used for leverage. But what happened when the Soviet Union, showing toward the West's warnings the disdain the warnings deserved, imposed martial law in Poland?

France's former prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, declared that, were the West to retaliate by denying new loans to the Eastern bloc, that would be equivalent "an act of war." Amazing. There is no bankable economy in Eastern Europe. Poland, especially, is hopelessly in hock to the West and without the ability or intention to repay. Yet it is "an act of war" to refuse to stop the piling of bad loans on top of bad loans.

George Kennan is a tireless auditor of the errors, as he sees them, of people who regard the Soviet regime as radically unlike other regimes. Ten weeks after the invasion of Afghanistan, he said: "Their immediate objective was purely defensive."

Now, leave aside the question of what the Soviet Union had to fear from the communist regime in Kabul that the invading Soviet forces replaced. But what if what Mr. Kennan says is true? What does it say about the possibility of détente with a regime that says its vital interests are incompatible with an imperfectly attuned communist regime in Afghanistan, an independent trade union in Poland and an Anatoli Shcharansky outside prison walls?

When Cambodian communists buckled down to the drudgery (the

work of idealists is never done) of murdering three million Cambodians, the communists almost certainly suffered horribly from blisters on their palms, a result of using clubs in what Mr. Revel calls "an orgy of exploding skulls." It was like the killing of baby seals, except the killing of the seals evokes more protests, and does not result in movies deflecting the blame from the seal-killers.

A new movie, "The Killing Fields," earns the "Blame America First" Oscar by preaching that communists killed millions but the blame falls on America. Why? Because U.S. bombing of the communists drove them crazy. You thought you had seen every wrinkle in the insanity defense? This version is: The guilty party is the one that deranges the killer by resisting him.

But as Mr. Revel notes, genocide can be discreet: "At a time when the entire world was anathematizing the war in Vietnam, an almost flawless program of genocide was being carried out in total secrecy a few thousand kilometers away on the same continent." The killers of millions of Tibetans were Chinese.

One Tibetan had this experience: "Accused of having failed to stack the corpses correctly, he was forced to go down into the pit, where he sank into the heap of decomposing flesh. He was hauled out just in time to avoid asphyxiation."

America's conservative president refused to the regime responsible for killing the Tibetans at "so-called Communist China." Ponder that phrase. It is a symptom of the syndrome by which democracies perish.

Washington Post Writers Group

## Going With the Flow Inside the Kremlin

By Jerry F. Hough

This is the last of three articles.

WASHINGTON — Of the continuing factions in the Kremlin, it seems likely that Yuri Andropov was most attracted to the one embracing the anti-American, pro-European and pro-Japan détente conception. There were men with varying views in Mr. Andropov's entourage. The careers of those like Georgi Arbatov, of the Institute of the USA and Canada, and Fedor Burlatsky, former Andropov aide, both adherents of the activist, pro-American détente view, did not prosper while Mr. Andropov was general secretary, but Lev Tolstunov, former editor of Izvestia, and Alexander Yakovlev, the new director of the major international institute IMEMO, were promoted. When, on Sept. 28, 1983, Mr. Andropov made his statement about the impossibility of dealing with America, he almost surely was not rejecting détente in general, but was moving towards a pro-European position.

Indeed, movement towards an anti-American détente remained strong after the death of Mr. Andropov and into the summer of 1984. Thus, May and June featured an anti-American boycott of the Olympics, apparent encouragement of visits to West Germany by East German and Bulgarian leaders, signs of impending agricultural reform, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov's remarkable interview and subtle signs of a weakness in the position of Mr. Gromyko (a lower ranking than Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, now dead, in order of election speeches and a subnormal celebration of his 75th birthday in July). These were all part of a consistent package.

In August and September, as Mr. Chernenko recovered his health after a bout of heart trouble, a number of these policies were rejected in an apparent return to the traditional détente policy. Mr. Gromyko came to Washington, and his speech at the United Nations evoked memories of the wartime alliance — one of the code-words of the Americanists. The East German and Bulgarian visits to West Germany were canceled, and the Central Committee plenum on agriculture did nothing. Marshal Ogarkov was removed, and Mr. Gromyko's stock soared. In October, three months later, his birthday was suddenly celebrated with unprecedented fanfare, second only to Mr. Brezhnev's himself.

The immediate future is hard to predict. In sociological terms the Politburo is deeply divided. Six of the 11 voting members are over 70. They average 74 years of age, and if the

Kazakhstan party leader, Dinmukhammed Kunayev, is excluded, they have each worked for an average of over 30 years in high posts in Moscow. The other five members average 60 years of age, and have each worked in Moscow for an average of three years: Mikhail S. Gorbachov with six years work in Moscow is the old-timer. To think that these outsiders agree with what has been done for 30 years stretches credulity.

Mr. Gorbachov has an enormous range of responsibilities — coordination of the economy, ideological work, foreign communists, agriculture, the food industry and, by all indications, still personnel selection. He is given assignments like his trip to Britain to test him, to broaden his experience and to build him up on Soviet television; and he has been passing these tests with ease. If there are forces strong enough to challenge him for the succession, it is virtually inconceivable that they be strong enough to at least give Grigori V. Romanov, the former Leningrad Communist Party chief but now secretary of the Central Committee in Moscow, or someone else these kinds of experiences.

Mr. Gorbachov's policy positions cannot be pinned down. He has been playing a cautious Gary Hart role, signaling in various ways a commitment to new ideas, but not being specific. He escorts the Hungarian leader around, he chairs an unusual Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission session on expansion of trade with the Third World (which everyone knows requires manufactured goods of world quality), he speaks out for the expansion of expenditures on light industry in his election speech (but that passage was excised from Pravda).

Domestically, the logic of his situation should certainly push him to reform. In foreign policy, Mr. Gorbachov as leader would have to opt for détente. But after an initial, broad "peace" campaign, he could easily choose the pro-Japanese, pro-European (and anti-American) version to help him sell his domestic reforms.

The foreign policy alignments and options in the Soviet Union create innumerable paradoxes for U.S. policy and Soviet-American relations. American policy has had a devastating impact on the political standing of the activist, American-oriented détente position which is most dedicated to a real improvement in Soviet-American relations.

When Soviet leaders have adopted the reassuring gestures the activists propose — small reductions in troop strength in Central Europe or the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, for example — the United States has acted as if they were signs of weakness and has become more confrontational. Yet, precisely the confrontational aspects of American policy have been the biggest stimulus in building support for significant economic reform that the conservative old guard has resisted.

In retrospect, it is clear that American policy of the late 1970s and early 1980s broke the postwar mold of Soviet-American relations and set the stage for a substantial and beneficial change in international relations. But because the United States seems determined to force the Soviet Union to play to Europe and Japan, any change will represent a real challenge to which the United States will have to react with great sophistication.

The writer is a professor of political science at Duke University and a member of the staff of the Brookings Institution. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## LETTERS

### Quietly Saving People

Regarding "Ethiopian Jews Artfully by Thousands to Israel" (Jan. 4):

Thomas L. Friedman's report of the Israelis saving all those thousands of people so quietly is one of the most beautiful stories I've read in years. MILDRED GAREL, New York.

### Miles Away From There

Regarding "U.S. Bases in U.K.: Old Bulwark Gets New Weapons" (Jan. 2) by Michael Getler:

The report describes the area of Lakenheath, England "jutting" into the English Channel. Lakenheath is many miles from the Channel. It is situated in East Anglia and is relatively close to the North Sea. DAVID R.T. MYTTON, Manila.

### An Earlier Honor

The obituary on Sergeant Charles E. Kelly (Jan. 14) says that he was the first U.S. enlisted man to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II. Since the United States had been at war for 21 months at the time Mr. Kelly performed his medal-winning exploit, the statement seems quite incredible.

D. EVAN STEVENS, Paris.

Editor's note: Records show that the general order awarding the Medal of Honor to Kelly was the second of the war involving an enlisted man, but that at least 11 other enlisted Medal of Honor winners were later awarded the medal for deeds performed before Kelly's action.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## No Easy Money at Mr. Baker's Treasury

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Is James A. Baker 3d, the Treasury secretary-designate, an easy-money populist? "Anyone who suggests that is talking about a different Jim Baker than the one I know," says his mentor, Ben Love, head of Texas Commerce Bancshares.

"He'd never have changed over from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party [about 20 years ago] if he believed in easy money," Mr. Love said.

To be sure, Mr. Baker, as White House chief of staff, kept up the pressure on the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Paul A. Volcker, to loosen up the monetary strings in 1984. But that was at a time that the Fed was allowing no growth in the money supply, and one did not have to be an advocate of easy money to believe that the Fed was threatening to overstay its tight policy, and strangle the economy to death.

A significant but little-known clue to the Baker attitude on monetary policy is that when the question of Mr. Volcker's reappointment came up in 1983, Mr. Baker proposed to shift the job to former Ford economic adviser Alan Greenspan, whose views are no less orthodox than Mr. Volcker's. But no consensus developed for Mr. Greenspan or anyone else, and Mr. Volcker was kept. This delighted the business community, and angered Reaganite ideologues who were anxious to ride Mr. Volcker out of town.

There is every indication that the Baker Treasury will fit more into a traditional, mainstream Republican mold than does Donald T. Regan's miscellaneous mix of monetarism and supply-siders.

Mr. Baker worries about the long-term effect of budget deficits, and has less faith than Mr. Regan in the ability of the economy to outgrow the red ink.

Says Jack Albertine of the well-placed business lobby, the American

Business Conference: "Baker will bring an entrepreneurial business perspective to the Treasury. He's a very solid, strong fiscal conservative, very much at home in corporate board rooms. Remember, he was a Gerald Ford Republican before he was a Ronald Reagan Republican."

One of Donald Regan's problems at Treasury was that the financial community began to question his commitment to orthodox economics, accusing him of flip-flopping between the supply-side and monetarist advisers on his staff.

Neither of those ideologies will hold sway in the Baker Treasury. Moreover, a major change in tone and direction is also likely to result from the shift of Baker's White House aide, Richard Darman, to the post of deputy treasury secretary.

Mr. Darman, who shares Mr. Baker's conservative views, is expected to have an influence on international financial policy, a role now filled by Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel, a prototypical monetarist. Relationships between the United States and the World Bank, which had deteriorated under Mr. Regan and Mr. Sprinkel, are likely to improve.

The international financial community will find the views of Mr. Baker and Mr. Darman on deficits and interest rates more compatible. No one on the White House staff was charmed by Mr. Regan's repeated insistence that there is no relationship between huge budget deficits and an overvalued dollar and high interest rates. That gave the impression that the administration did not care about the deficit problem.

In fact, perhaps a sign of the changing times is that Donald Regan, after these months of debunking the deficit-interest rate relationship, told the wire services in an interview last Friday that the deficit is the nation's No. 1 economic problem, and



that if we can get it down, "then interest rates will come down." Although he is opposed to general tax increases to reduce the deficit, one tax that Mr. Baker may decide to push, speculates Sam Nakagawa, a Wall Street analyst, is an import tax. "They like that in Texas, because oil prices are coming down sharply, and that's threatening the banking system," Mr. Nakagawa said.

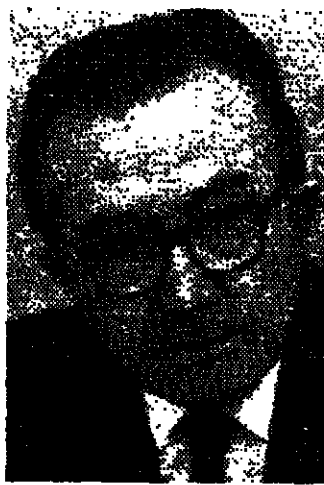
As chief of staff, Mr. Baker kept a low public profile, while exercising great power. Those who know him expect no surprises. "He's both strong and compassionate, and that's an unusual combination," his executive assistant, Margaret Tutwiler, said. "He's Mr. Everything in Houston — comes from one of the oldest families, successful lawyer, tons of money. That gives you a type of security that makes you don't need the job to be somebody back in your home town."

The Washington Post

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## China Says It Repulsed Vietnamese Incursion



Giulio Andreotti

## Italy to Push To End Crisis In EC Budget

The Associated Press

STRASSBOURG, France — Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy said Wednesday that convening a conference to redraft the European Community treaties and solving its budget crisis would top the Italian program during his country's presidency.

"No effort will be spared in seeking agreement by June" on a date for convening an intergovernmental conference to negotiate the treaty on European Union, he told the European Parliament.

Proposals for revamping the EC's institutional framework have already been drafted by a committee set up at Fontainebleau during the French presidency of the EC last year.

To resolve the EC's budget impasse, Mr. Andreotti said he would search for measures to find the necessary cash. The parliament rejected the 1985 budget in December because it fell 1.3 billion European Currency Units (\$900 million) short of expected expenditures.

He said advancing the scheduled increase in member nations' contribution "by a couple of months" would be the first "working hypothesis" on which he would seek a solution. He noted, however, that this proposal may run into "insurmountable" opposition.

Mr. Andreotti said the economic strategy of the Italian presidency would follow the program outlined this week by the president of the new EC Commission, Jacques Delors of France.

Removing barriers to trade, strengthening the European Monetary System and convergence of the national economies form the backbone of Mr. Delors' program.

## Intelligence Officer Held In Taiwan

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — The deputy chief of Taiwan's military intelligence has been arrested in connection with the killing of a Chinese-American journalist in California last year, the government said Wednesday.

The Government Information Office identified the arrested man as Colonel Chen Hu-men. The government announced Tuesday the dismissal of the head of the intelligence bureau, but no reason was given.

Henry Liu, 52, a political writer for the Chinese-language San Francisco Journal, was shot and killed Oct. 15 by three men of Asian appearance at his home in Daly City, California. Mr. Liu was reported to have been writing an unfavorable biography of Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo.

Government sources said they expected a major shakeup to follow in the intelligence bureau.

The dismissed chief of the Defense Ministry's intelligence bureau was Vice Admiral Wang Shih-shan, 57, a former official at Taiwan's Embassy in Washington before the United States switched its diplomatic recognition to mainland China in 1979. The government said General Wong Chin-shu, head of the National Security Bureau, had taken over his post.

Meanwhile, the independent Chinese-language intelligence Evening Post, quoting unidentified sources, said two other "ranking officials" of the agency had been arrested.

Taiwan has no extradition treaty with the United States, and government sources have declined to say whether suspects would be sent to the United States to face trial.

## Hart Tells Europeans NATO Needs To Change

By Stanley Meisler

Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado laughed at the question that came up at a cocktail party in a fellow Democrat's apartment in Paris.

"No," he replied, "I'm not running for anything in Europe, including for an American office, not at all. I don't think an American political figure traveling over here ought to be suspected all the time of doing something political."

That suspicion, however, was rife as the senator, meeting political leaders and making speeches on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, stopped in Paris as part of a European tour that was to take him to Moscow for four days of discussions.

The Paris newspaper Le Monde described the trip as part of Mr. Hart's campaign for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination.

During his official visit to the United States last March, President Francois Mitterrand of France arranged to meet Mr. Hart, and the two talked for 45 minutes Tuesday at the Elysee Palace.

"President Mitterrand is one of the most impressive world leaders I have ever met," Mr. Hart said as he left the president's office. "We get along very well, I think."

Soon after he arrived Tuesday from London, Mr. Hart spoke to a



Senator Gary Hart talks with students and officials at Edinburgh University.

seminar of the French Institute of Foreign Relations, repeating many of the suggestions for change in NATO that he had made earlier in Britain.

"If our citizens believe the risk of war, especially nuclear war, is growing, and that NATO policies are contributing to that growth, they will begin to look for alternatives to NATO," Mr. Hart said.

Arguing that NATO defense

cannot be improved simply by spending more money, Mr. Hart proposed increasing the cohesion of units by trying to reduce the turnover of personnel, developing strategy and tactics based on maneuvers rather than on superior firepower, and depending on weapons that are small, simple and rugged instead of on technologically sophisticated arms that are expensive and ineffective.

"Change is not a danger," he

said. "The only danger is freezing NATO in a rigid mold as the world changes around it."

Although France does not participate in NATO's military aspects, many French in the audience were skeptical of Mr. Hart's proposals and showed their skepticism in close questioning of the senator. The institute represents France's foreign policy establishment, which tends to be conservative on East-West issues.

## Swedish Diplomat's Disappearance Remembered

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Ceremonies are to be held in many Western countries this week to mark the 40th anniversary of the disappearance of Raul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who has been credited with saving thousands of Jews from Nazi gas chambers.

Mr. Wallenberg was last seen Jan. 17, 1945, shortly after Soviet troops entered Budapest, traveling with a Russian officer and his driver to report to Soviet headquarters at the town of Debrecen.

The Soviet Union said he was taken under the protection of the Red Army and died in Moscow's Lubianka Prison in 1947, apparently of a heart attack.

Successive Swedish governments and Mr. Wallenberg's relatives have never accepted this and believe he may still be alive in a Soviet prison.

About 25 committees throughout the world are organizing ceremonies in honor of the man who set up safe houses for Jews and even dragged them from cattle trucks bound for the death camps, asserting they were citizens of Sweden, a neutral country.

Mr. Wallenberg, then 32, was assigned to Sweden's legation in Budapest in 1944 and entrusted with a special mission to save as many Jewish lives as possible.

He issued Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Jews to save them from death at the hands of the

Nazis and Hungary's Arrow Cross (fascist) government.

Sven Julin, the Swedish Foreign Ministry official responsible for his case, said: "Officially, Raul Wallenberg is considered to be alive until evidence is provided to the contrary."

A Soviet statement in 1957 said a medical report showed Mr. Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier, but the report was never produced. Prisoners released from the Soviet Union said he was alive as late as the 1970s.

"We still get several testimonies every year," Mr. Julin said. "We are sure Wallenberg was alive after 1947, so we cannot accept the Soviet statement of 1957. The Russians are well aware that Wallenberg is by no means a closed case for us."

The anniversary of his disappearance Thursday will be marked by the ringing of church bells in various places of the United States, where he was made an honorary citizen.

A statue will be unveiled in Melbourne. Public meetings will be held in New York, Britain, and

Spadolini Plans U.S. Visit

United Press International

ROME — Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy will make a visit to Washington next Tuesday through Friday for talks with U.S. leaders. He also plans to visit New York.

## Guerrilla War Slowed By South Africa's Pacts With 2 Black Nations

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — The most prominent exile group fighting white-minority rule in South Africa has had its war against apartheid slowed in the last three months by actions taken against the guerrillas in neighboring black-ruled states, the leader of the group said.

"We have had to be very careful over the past three months," Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, said Tuesday in discussing South Africa's nonaggression treaties with Mozambique and Swaziland. The ANC, which is outlawed in South Africa, formerly had its military headquarters in Mozambique.

But the decrease in such activities as sabotage and bomb attacks is not permanent, Mr. Tambo said in an interview, and guerrilla activity of an unspecified nature soon would resume. The present slowdown has coincided with mounting unrest and labor activism in South Africa.

Last March 16, South Africa signed what was called the Nkomati agreement with Mozambique, committing each side to withdrawing support from the other's foes. Mozambique expelled hundreds of ANC members.

At the same time, it was announced that, two years earlier, Swaziland had signed a similar agreement with South Africa. The Swazi police recently have restricted the group's activities.

"The agreements differ," Mr. Tambo said of the two pacts. "The Swazi agreement obliges Swaziland to assist South Africa in fighting the ANC. So we have had the problem that if we are in Swaziland we are virtually in South Africa."

"We have got to be economic with our manpower until we have overcome the temporary problems caused by Nkomati and the Swazi agreement. They have affected our communications system, so we have generally advised a lot of caution."

Mr. Tambo asserted that national congress infiltrators had been



Oliver Tambo

active in "organizing" opposition to South Africa's racial compartmentalization, called apartheid.

He said he felt encouraged by events in South Africa in 1984, such as a boycott of elections held under a new constitution, protests by labor unions and other demonstrations of black discontent.

"One is full of confidence," he said, "and I should believe that the next five years will see tremendous transformation in South Africa."

The national congress has received most of its weapons from Soviet-bloc countries, and South Africa depicts it as a Communist front. But, Mr. Tambo asked, "Where else would the weapons come from?"

Most Western countries, he said, had "not accepted the kind of story" that depicts the ANC as a "Soviet surrogate." But in the United States, President Ronald Reagan "swallowed it whole."

"Reagan has been the best ally apartheid ever had since it became fashionable in 1948," Mr. Tambo said.

U.S. policy toward South Africa is based on what Mr. Reagan calls "constructive engagement." Its premise is that confrontation with the white authorities will harden their resistance to changing their policies on racial separation.

While U.S. policy has engendered much hostility among black people in South Africa, Mr. Tambo said, "It does not damage the image of the American people." Recent demonstrations outside South African offices in the United States and the spread of investment laws in U.S. cities, he said, show that "Americans are coming out in their true character."

Mr. Tambo said he supported the withdrawal of U.S. and other Western investment in South Africa because, while that might lead to suffering among blacks who lose their jobs, "it is aimed at stopping a crime against the whole people."

Soviet Launches 6 Satellites

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched six satellites, Cosmos 1,617 to 1,622, from one rocket Wednesday, Tass reported.

## People's Daily Studies Mao's 'Leftist Errors'

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The People's Daily has marked the 50th anniversary of Mao's accession to the party leadership with an article asserting that he got away with his "leftist errors" after 1949 because "the people were not mentally prepared" for the possibility of his making mistakes.

The Communist Party newspaper said Tuesday that Mao, who died in 1976, had made "indiscreet, magnificent contributions" during the Communists' struggle for power. In particular, it said, he had "saved the Chinese revolution and the party" by wresting the leadership from a rival faction at the Politburo meeting at Zunyi in Guizhou province on Jan. 15, 1935.

But, the paper said, Mao's role from 1953 to 1959, when the Communists defeated the nationalists and formed the People's Republic of China, endowed him with such prestige that neither the party nor the Chinese people could conceive that he could do something seriously wrong.

## Minister Says India Will Not Allow Chemical Plant to Reopen at Bhopal

Reuters

BHOPAL, India — Union Carbide Corp. never will be allowed to reopen the chemical plant here that leaked poison gas, killing more than 2,000 people, the state's chief minister said.

Arjun Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh, of which Bhopal is the capital, said at a political meeting Tuesday night that the central government in New Delhi had approved the decision.

"Union Carbide will never be allowed to reopen its factory here," he said.

The chairman of Union Carbide, Warren M. Anderson, has said that the U.S.-based company might set up a new factory on the Bhopal site to provide jobs for the 650 people laid off when the chemical plant was closed following the fatal leak Dec. 3.

## Pirates' Raid on Liner Foiled in Philippines

Reuters

CEBU, Philippines — A two-member coast guard patrol foiled a pirate attack on a liner approaching Cebu harbor in the central Philippines, a coast guard spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the pirates were swarming about the Coral Princess, carrying 260 passengers on a cruise from Bali, shortly before dawn Tuesday when the patrol spotted them.



Here in North Africa, right on the beaches of the blue Mediterranean, lies Tripoli, the capital of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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## SCIENCE

## Mysterious, Scroll-Like Wave Linked to Biological Processes

By Walker Sullivan  
New York Times Service

A scroll appears to have a key function in many biological processes, from heart attacks to the behavior of social amoebas and attacks of epilepsy, according to a recent analysis by researchers at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. Some scientists suspect that the waves may also control the behavior of subatomic particles.

Because scroll waves produce chemical or electrical transformations, rather than any physical motions, they are difficult to visualize. Nevertheless, since they can be represented mathematically, it is possible to display them graphically through manipulations by a Cray-1 computer, one of the world's most powerful, at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

Displays of the outward-spiraling waves resemble the internal structure of spiral seashells. Dr. Arthur T. Winfree of Purdue, who has specialized in such phenomena, said that his office was full of seashells sectioned in various ways with a glass cutter.

The waves are related to, and may behave in ways similar to, a class of waves known as solitons, recently recognized as having widespread effects in the atmosphere, in bodies of water and on a subatomic scale. Solitons occur singly, rather than in a procession.

When solitons meet they can pass through one another without alteration. That is not true of scroll waves. Some solitons, such as the internal waves recently observed in certain ocean regions, involve physical movement. They move along a boundary between water masses of differing density, rather than along the surface.

A two-dimensional display of scroll waves, seen in cross section, occurs in a thin film of mixed chemicals known, for its Soviet discoverers, as the Belousov-Zhabotinsky reagent. Its properties, first recognized in the 1950s, are so

strange that they were not reported until further investigated in the 1960s.

According to Dr. Winfree, a professor of biology at Purdue, the mixture is normally the color of tea. But, he said in a telephone interview recently, if it is stimulated, as with a hot pin or a beam of ultraviolet light, the affected spot turns electric blue.

The blue region — a zone of transient chemical excitation — spirals outward like the spray of water from a rotating lawn sprinkler. Behind its advance the mixture returns to its tea color. In a thicker layer of the mixture the spiral begins to look like an unwinding scroll.

IT HAS been through computer-generated graphics that the intricate structure of such waves has been displayed, including situations where the scrolls form rings or are twisted, knotted or joined to other scrolls.

Dr. Winfree views scroll waves as possible causes of fibrillation in heart attacks, epileptic seizures and other effects. In fibrillation, the natural pacemaker that electrically controls the complex sequence of muscle responses in each heartbeat fails, and the heart flutters uselessly. Dr. Winfree said that, according to his surgical colleagues at Purdue, when held in the hand such a heart "feels like a wad of writhing worms."

What initiates such an effect remains uncertain. Last year, in an article on cardiac sudden death in *Scientific American*, Dr. Winfree described the fatal efforts of Dr. George Ralph Mines of McGill University in Montreal to find the cause.

Dr. Mines suspected, from animal tests, that fibrillation could be initiated by an electric impulse of a critical magnitude at a vulnerable moment in the heart's pulse cycle. On Nov. 7, 1914, he tested his hypothesis on himself. Later in the day, Dr. Winfree wrote, Dr. Mines was found "lying under the labora-

tory bench surrounded by twisted electrical equipment." He never recovered.

The heart, according to Dr. Winfree, "is continually bombarded by electrical impulses from many sources." Normally, if the pacemaker is electrically disrupted, the heart skips or delays a beat but immediately recovers. But when the impulse occurs at a vulnerable moment in the electrical cycle, he believes, multiple scroll waves overcome the heart's control system.

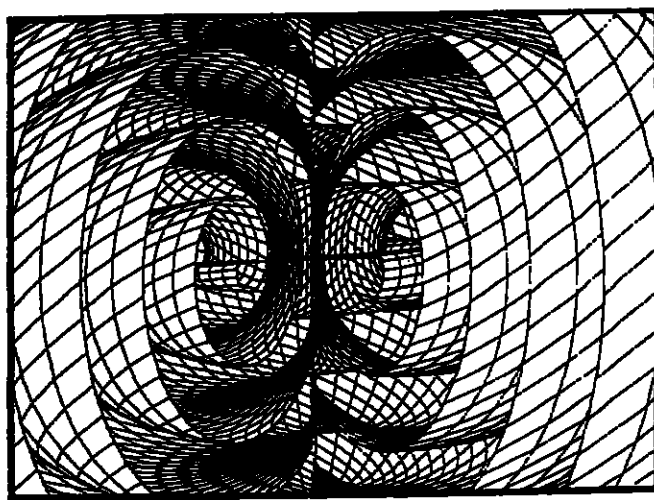
Dr. Winfree suspects that an epileptic seizure begins when a single scroll wave propagates through the brain, causing major loss of nerve cell potassium and an avalanche of nerve impulses.

Such waves also seem to spread through a colony of social amoebas

in a chain reaction that releases cyclic adenosine monophosphate, a key substance in cell chemistry. Each amoeba synthesizes the substance until stimulated to discharge it by its release from a neighboring amoeba.

Mathematical analysis of scroll waves and their three-dimensional display was reported by Dr. Winfree and Steven H. Strogatz, a graduate student now at Harvard, in the journal *Nature*.

The simulations have helped define the extent to which the scrolls can be twisted, knotted or linked. The resulting pattern of allowed or forbidden configurations, Dr. Winfree and Mr. Strogatz said, indicates the existence of an "exclusion principle" reminiscent of that affecting the behavior of subatomic particles.

A. T. Winfree, S. H. Strogatz, *Nature*

## Spreading 'Desertification' Underlies Famine

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The famine coursing through Africa poses an immediate crisis of vast proportions. But underlying the tragedy is a more deep-seated problem that threatens the future of arid lands throughout the world.

It is "desertification," the insidious, spreading process that is turning many of the world's marginal fields and pastures into wastelands.

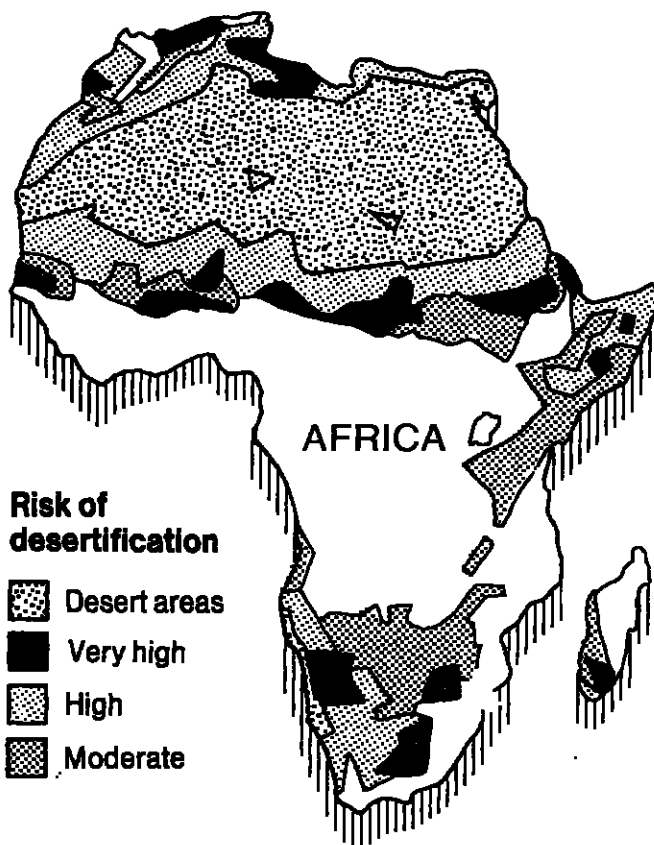
Seven years ago a United Nations conference, responding to an earlier drought in a wide belt of Africa south of the Sahara, adopted a sweeping plan to reverse desertification and halt the process completely by 2000.

Since then, most experts agree, very little significant action has been taken and the problem has worsened.

"Little progress has been made since 1977 in controlling the problem," said Dr. Harold H. Drege, former director of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. Dr. Drege evaluated desertification programs for the United Nations last year.

"The global threat posed by desertification, far from diminishing, has actually increased in severity," Dr. Mustafa K. Tolba, executive director of the UN Environment Program, said last year.

Desertification, a process in which the biological productivity of land is sharply degraded by human abuse and natural factors, is an important underlying cause of the famine that has killed hundreds of thousands of Africans in recent years. It is often overlooked by



The New York Times

commentators who focus on the immediate cause of the famine, a prolonged drought.

Drought and desertification are intertwined. Progressive desertification over the centuries has rendered the whole region more vulnerable to drought. And drought, in turn, is accelerating the degradation of the land and increasing the rate of desertification.

Particularly worrisome, some experts say, are indications that desertification feeds upon itself and becomes difficult to reverse. According to one respected meteorological hypothesis, loss of vegetation in desertified areas increases the likelihood of future droughts through a complex series of biological and atmospheric interactions. As vegetation is removed, the Earth's surface reflects more sunlight into the atmosphere, changing the energy balance in such a way that dry air sinks toward the surface and promotes aridity.

According to another informed view, natural forces make it unlikely that desertified areas south of the Sahara will recover on their own even after the rains come, as prevailing wind and water patterns flow from north to south, carrying seeds farther to the south rather than back north into the desertified regions. Rejuvenation of these areas will thus require an active seeding program by countries already reeling from poverty, hunger, disease and internal strife and desperately short of trained workers.

"In exceptionally fragile ecosystems, such as those on the desert margins, the loss of biological productivity through the degradation

of plant, animal, soil and water resources can easily become irreversible, and permanently reduce their capacity to support human life," the United Nations warns. "Desertification is a self-accelerating process, feeding on itself, and as it advances, rehabilitation costs rise exponentially."

Desertification describes a wide range of ecological changes. In some cases, the term refers to degradation severe enough to produce a desert. In most cases, it simply means a sharp loss of productivity.

Moderate desertification, according to UN experts, means the land has lost up to 25 percent of its biological production capability. Very severe desertification means it has lost more than 50 percent.

Desertification can be caused by natural events, human activities or, most often, a combination of both. Not much can be done about nature, so international attention has been focused for the past decade or more on human activities.

"The main cause is not drought, as many still believe, but human overexploitation of lands through overcultivation, overgrazing, poor irrigation practices and deforestation," Dr. Tolba said last year.

Such overexploitation is generally caused by population growth that exceeds the carrying capacity of the land or by an influx of people onto marginal lands. As the population builds, farmers have to till poorer and poorer lands to provide enough food. They reduce the fallow periods needed to regenerate the soil; they cut down trees for firewood or building materials, thereby increasing wind and water erosion; and their cattle eat ground vegetation so that the exposed land bakes hard under the sun and can no longer absorb and store water.

Soil temperatures rise, often killing the micro-organisms needed to spur plant growth. Dust blown up from the denuded land scours the remaining plants or buries them. When the rains come, they run off quickly or evaporate.

"People who are not familiar with the character of these systems tend to think the problems developed quite recently," said Jeffrey A. Gritzer, an environmental geographer at the National Academy of Sciences who has worked in the Sahel. "But you can go through the literature for five centuries and just see the vegetation disappearing."

The current famine was set up, in a sense, by greater-than-normal rainfall in the 1950s, which encouraged an expansion of humans and livestock into marginal lands.

## IN BRIEF

## Eye-Muscle Communication Tested

EAST LANSING, Michigan (AP) — People who have lost control of all but their eye muscles could learn to communicate using a computer-operated scanner that attaches to eyeglasses, the device's developer says.

Martin King said he worked about 18 months on to develop the scanning device after reading a work of fiction "about a man who had a stroke and could only move his eyes." Michigan State University's artificial-language laboratory is testing the device. Researchers there said about a million people worldwide could benefit from such a scanner.

Mr. King fit a pair of glasses with a transparent cylinder wired to a desktop computer. Letters, words or symbols are displayed inside the cylinder, and infrared sensors tell the computer which symbol the subject's eyes are viewing. The computer prints the word or letter on a video screen or speaks it through a voice synthesizer.

## Plant Color Change, Pollinator Linked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists say they have evidence that some plants change the color of their flowers to attract the birds and insects that spread their pollen.

Ken N. Paige and Thomas G. Whitham, researchers from Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, reported in the journal *Science* that their detailed fieldwork was the first documentation of this kind of complex adaptation by plants. Plants with color variation probably gained an evolutionary advantage, the researchers said.

They found, for instance, that scarlet gilia produce deep red flowers when hummingbirds, who like dark shades, are in the area. The plants' secondary pollinator, the hawkmoth, favors lighter shades, and scarlet gilia that flower after the hummingbirds leave produce shades ranging from pink to white.

## Metal Alloy Called 'Quasi-Crystal'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — An alloy of aluminum and manganese discovered by the National Bureau of Standards, and other metallic alloys found since, may represent a new class of solid matter, "quasi-crystals," a University of Pennsylvania physics research team says.

Professor Paul Steinhardt and a graduate student, Dov Levine, who recently presented their findings in the journal *Physical Review Letters*, have spent two years working on a theory about quasi-crystals, matter falling between the two recognized classes of solids — amorphous solids and crystals.

A university spokesman said the theory was "something no one else has ever done before" and could represent a new frontier in scientific research. Dr. Steinhardt said it was too soon to tell how the theory could apply to everyday life, just as someone asking 100 years ago about the practical application of crystals "wouldn't anticipate the invention of a transistor."

## Warning Signs of Cancerous Moles

BOSTON (UPI) — An increasingly common form of skin cancer can be arrested if doctors and patients recognize the warning signs, researchers report in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Melanomas start as moles and eventually spread throughout the body. Once the cells spread, the disease is often fatal. Certain types of moles are far more likely to develop into melanomas than others, said Dr. Wallace H. Clark of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Dr. Mark H. Green and others at the National Cancer Institute.

Between 1973 and 1980, the number of Americans with melanomas increased 80 percent. Only the percentage of women with lung cancer has grown faster. The disease is thought to be caused by intense exposure to the sun.

Dr. Green described a cancer-prone mole as usually "larger than the eraser of an ordinary pencil with an irregular outline and complexly colored, having a combination of tan, dark brown and occasionally black." People with family members who have had melanomas are at particular risk.

## Space 'Wind' May Affect Climate

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — An exceedingly light "wind" blowing through the solar system could carry material that would produce worldwide rains and sharply alter Earth's climate, according to Priscilla Frisch, an astronomer from the University of Chicago.

Such climatic changes would occur 250,000 years from now, Mrs. Frisch said. "I have this stored in my file as 'long-range weather forecasting,'" she said at a symposium on "The Galaxy and the Solar System" sponsored by the University of Arizona.

Mrs. Frisch said she and a colleague, Donald York, had compiled research by many scientists in the past few years on a very thin cloud of interstellar material blowing toward Earth at about 10 miles (16 kilometers) a second. It is composed mostly of hydrogen atoms, she said.

## Great Pyramid Solution Offered

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Naval Observatory astronomer has come up with a surprisingly simple explanation for the slope of a passageway in the Great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt.

In the early 19th century, the English astronomer John Herschel suggested that the 377-foot-long (114-meter) passageway was built at an angle of 26.523 degrees to point at the North Star, allowing the tomb to serve as an observatory as well.

But Richard Walker, a Naval Observatory astronomer based in Flagstaff, Arizona, found that, because of the wobble of Earth's axis, no prominent star could have been seen from the base of the passageway in 2800 B.C. when the pyramid was built. A Naval Observatory report says the angle was merely the result of the construction technique.

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Arts	2456, Riyadh	Arabic - English - Geography - Mass Communications - Social Studies - History - Archaeology & Museology.	Dentistry	5967, Riyadh	Operative Dentistry - Oral Diagnosis/Medicine - Oral Surgery - Oral Pathology - Oral Radiology - Oral Biology - Removable Prosthodontics - Fixed Prosthodontics - Endodontics - Periodontics - Pedodontics - Orthodontics - Community Dentistry - Dental Public Health.
Science	2455, Riyadh	Chemistry - Biochemistry - Physics - Astronomy - Botany - Zoology - Geology - Mathematics - Statistics - Computer Science.	Allied Medical Sciences	10219, Riyadh	Clinical Laboratory Sciences - Radiological Sciences - Rehabilitation Sciences - Community Health Sciences - Biomedical Technology - Dental Health - Nursing - Surgical Technology - Medical Assisting - Anesthesiology - Emergency Medical Technology.
Administrative Sciences	2459, Riyadh	Law - Business Administration - Public Administration - Economics - Accounting - Quantitative Methods - Political Science - Hospital Administration.	Computer & Information Sciences	2454, Riyadh	Computer Engineering - Computer Science - Computer Technology - Information Science.
Pharmacy	2457, Riyadh	Pharmaceutical Chemistry - Pharmacology - Pharmacokinetics - Pharmacognosy - Clinical Pharmacy.	Planning & Urban Designs	800, Riyadh	Architecture and Building Sciences - Planning - Regional Design - Interior Design.
Agriculture	2460, Riyadh	Animal Production - Soil Sciences - Plant Protection - Food Sciences - Agricultural Engineering - Plant Production - Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology - Nutrition and Home Economics (Females Only).	Education at Abha	157, Abha	Education - Curriculum and Instruction - Psychology - Instructional Media and Educational Technology - Art Education - Physical Education - Biology - Chemistry - Physics - Mathematics - Geography - History - English.
Engineering	800, Riyadh	Architecture - Civil Engineering - Mechanical Engineering - Electrical Engineering - Chemical Engineering - Petroleum Engineering - Computer Engineering - Nuclear Engineering - Industrial Engineering.	Medicine & Medical Sciences at Abha	641, Abha	Anatomy - Physiology - Family and Community Medicine - Biochemistry - Pathology - Microbiology and Parasitology - Pharmacy - Medicine - Pediatrics - Surgery - Medical Education.
Medicine	2925, Riyadh	Anatomy - Physiology - Pharmacology - Pathology - Parasitology - Gynaecology and Obstetrics - E. N. T. - Forensic Medicine - Community Medicine - Ophthalmology and Eye Surgery - Surgery - Medicine - Pediatrics.	Agriculture & Veterinary Medicine in Qassem	1482, Buraidah	Animal Production and Breeding - Crops and Range Management - Crop Protection - Veterinary Medicine - Horticulture and Forestry - Water and Soil - Agricultural Engineering - Agricultural Extension and Economics.
Education	2458, Riyadh	Education - Psychology - Curriculum and Instruction - Islamic Studies - Art Education - Physical Education - Instructional Media and Educational Technology - Special Education (for the handicapped).	Business and Economics in Qassem	505, Onaizah	Accounting - General Economics - Applied Economics - Economic Analysis - Quantitative Methods - Finance - Public Administration - Business Administration - Marketing Management - Behavioral Psychology - Sociology - Operations Research.

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analysts Look to Drive the Next

active list, unchanged at 20½ in trading that included several large blocks.

International Business Machines, also active, fell ½ to 123½. The company is expected to report its fourth-quarter earnings on Thursday.

Advance estimates on Wall Street generally fall in the range of \$3.40 to \$3.50 a share, against \$3.06 in the last quarter of 1983.

The NYSE's composite index gained .11 to 98.70. On the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up .30 at 208.76.

Volume on the Big Board came to 113.99

Wall Street responded warmly, but some in Congress reacted skeptically. Tuesday to a Federal Reserve Board recommendation that the U.S. government cease regulating how much stock-market investors can borrow on credit, and turn such regulation over to the stock exchanges and other private groups.

Industry officials and other observers also said that they expected that private regulation of such credit or "margin" requirements would probably bring an easing of the rules and stimulate the stock market, but only slightly.

They speculated, too, that such easing of credit would draw additional capital to the stock markets from the markets for stock-based options and futures contracts, which have loosened credit rules.

The recommendations were hailed by officials of the Securities Industry Association, the New York Stock Exchange, and officials of a

New York Stock Exchange, and officials of a number of brokerages, including Merrill Lynch, Shearson Lehman-American Express, and E.F. Hutton.

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12 months	4.75%
6 months	4.50%
3 months	4.25%
1 month	4.00%
Overnight	3.75%
<b>Dollar Rate</b>	
12 months	4.75%
6 months	4.50%
3 months	4.25%
1 month	4.00%
Overnight	3.75%
<b>Money Rate</b>	
12 months	4.75%
6 months	4.50%
3 months	4.25%
1 month	4.00%
Overnight	3.75%

(Continued on Page 10)







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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Citicorp Net Rises 30%  
In Quarter, 3% for Year

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Citicorp, the largest U.S. banking company, has reported a 30-percent increase in fourth-quarter profits while Manufacturers Hanover Corp., ranked No. 4, posted a 23-percent gain.

Crocker National Corp., which had said two weeks ago it expected to post a large loss for the fourth quarter because of provisions it planned to make for potential loan losses, reported a quarterly loss of \$216.1 million and a yearly loss of \$324.4 million.

Security Pacific Corp., the eighth largest U.S. bank-holding company, reported a 13-percent profit increase for the final three months of 1984, and No. 9 Bankers Trust New York Corp. had a 19-percent increase.

Another large banking company, Wells Fargo & Co., said its earnings in the quarter rose 10 percent.

The double-digit gains, analysts say, stem partly from declining interest rates, which reduced banks' costs of obtaining loanable funds.

Most banks reported sizeable gains from trading in bonds and foreign exchange. The bond market rallied and the dollar strengthened during the quarter.

Finally, some banks received overdue interest payments from Argentine creditors, who reached an agreement during the period for more loans.

"The results were generally pretty good," said Stephen Berman, who follows bank stocks for the investment firm L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin.

Citicorp, parent of Citibank, the nation's second largest bank after Bank of America, said its fourth-quarter profit rose to \$261 million, or \$1.90 a share, up from \$201 million, or \$1.41 a share, a year earlier.

For the full year, Citicorp posted earnings of \$890 million, up 3 percent from \$860 million in 1983. Per-share earnings rose to \$6.36 from \$6.16 in 1983.

The banking company said its results reflected particularly strong performances in its domestic corporate and consumer businesses and a rebound in revenue from securities trading.

It said these gains were offset somewhat by continuing high levels of problem loans to foreign creditors, mainly in Latin America, and expected losses for the year from its new savings and loan networks in Florida and Illinois.

Citicorp made a provision for possible loan losses of \$141 million in the fourth quarter, up from \$134

million a year earlier. Its loan loss reserve rose to \$592 million, or 1.01 percent of year-end commercial loans, from \$540 million, or 0.90 percent of loans, at the end of 1983.

Citicorp said its assets rose 12 percent to \$150.6 billion from \$134.7 billion at the end of 1983. Figures for deposits at Citibank were unavailable.

Meanwhile, Manufacturers Hanover said its fourth-quarter profit rose to \$106.2 million from \$86.3 million a year earlier. Per-share earnings rose only to \$2.14 from \$2.13, reflecting issuance of new common stock and higher preferred stock dividend requirements associated with its acquisition of CIT Financial Corp. earlier in the year.

For the year, the company reported net income of \$352.5 million, up 4.6 percent from \$337 million a year earlier. Per-share income fell to \$7.12 from \$8.37 a year earlier.

The company is the parent of the nation's fourth largest bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

Phillips Petroleum Seeking  
To Raise Up to \$1.5 Billion

**By David A. Vise**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — Phillips Petroleum Co. is quietly seeking to raise up to \$1.5 billion in the private-placement market in what is believed to be the second-largest offering of its kind ever.

The company is raising the money in connection with its proposed financial restructuring, which would increase its debt by several billion dollars. Under the terms of the restructuring, which has not yet been approved by stockholders, Phillips would replace about one-third of the company's common stock with several billion dollars of debt.

Under the plan, about 32 million common shares would be sold by the company to a new employee stock-ownership plan for an estimated \$1.6 billion. Analysts said Tuesday that the "hush-hush" private placement could be used to finance the employee stock-ownership plan.

The recapitalization plan was devised late last month in connection with Phillips' repurchase of stock held by Mesa Partners, an investor group led by T. Boone Pickens Jr., which agreed to end its threatened

U.S. Car Sales  
At 19-Year High  
In Early January

**Los Angeles Times Service**  
DETROIT — Domestic U.S. automakers have reported that sales in the first 10 days of 1985 rose 12 percent from a year earlier, to a 19-year high for the period.

Analysts said the strong performance indicates that the auto sales boom of the past two years still is not running out of steam. But they cautioned that 10-day results often show wide swings.

The six U.S. auto producers said they sold 190,869 cars in the Jan. 1-10 period this year, compared to 149,136 in the same period of 1984. The industry's sales of 23,859 cars per day were the best for early January since 1966, when a record 28,922 new cars were sold. There were eight selling days in early January this year and seven last year.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the early-January sales pace equaled an annual rate of 9.1 million cars.

## Du Pont Offers New Plastic for Cars

**By Warren Brown**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — Du Pont Co. introduced Tuesday a new family of plastics designed to eliminate exterior sheet metal on most cars produced after 1995.

Du Pont said the plastics would lower the weight and increase the fuel efficiency of new cars significantly. It also would cut automakers' tooling costs by reducing the need for expensive metal presses — many of which cost millions of dollars but are only capable of stamping one kind of metal part in one specific way.

Du Pont officials said that their new nylon polymer resins, a group of seven that will be marketed under the name Bexloy C, could cut 20 percent from the current costs of producing exterior auto parts such as bumpers and door panels. An auto company with factories especially built to use the new plastics could realize even greater production-cost savings, Du Pont officials said.

"The mission of this family of engineering plastics simply is to replace steel on the outside of the car from front to rear," said Larry Gillespie, director of Du Pont's engineering plastics program.

"This new material will provide the public with a lighter-weight, corrosion-proof car; and it will give automotive engineers greater freedom of design," Mr. Gillespie said.

Plastic car bodies are not new; kit car companies have sold them for years. General Motors Corp.'s expensive sports machine, the Chevrolet Corvette, entered the U.S. market in 1953 as the nation's first "all-plastic" car. GM increased its use of plastics in 1983 with the introduction of the Pontiac Fiero, a small two-seater that has a high-strength steel frame covered with bolted-on plastic panels.

Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. also are using plastics in exterior applications, as are Japan's auto leaders, Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co. For example, Honda's new two-seater, the CRX, has plastic bumpers and lower-body panels.

But the Bexloy C plastics are a generation ahead of those now used in auto production, Du Pont officials said.

"The technology of the plastics found on the Fiero, for example, was developed in the mid-1970s, when the Fiero was still on the drawing boards," said Louis Col-

lier, a Du Pont automotive sales business manager. (Du Pont created some of the Fiero's plastics.) He said the company's new group of Bexloy resins have been under development since 1982.

The new Du Pont resins are thermoplastics, which means they can withstand the kind of extremely high temperatures found in auto paint ovens, according to Du Pont and auto industry officials. The car parts made with Bexloy resins will be injection-molded essentially, a process of pumping melted plastic into a mold and then quick-freezing the mold to get the component shape.

According to latest available industry figures, plastics accounted for 230 pounds of the total material weight of a U.S.-produced car in 1984. Plastics will make up 233 pounds of the total this year.

By comparison, steels of various strengths accounted for 1,090 pounds of the material weight of the average U.S.-made car built last year, and will make up 1,106 pounds of the average domestic car produced in 1985.

Aluminum also is gaining use as a weight-saving material in auto production.

Factory-Automation Firm  
In U.S. Sought by Siemens

**International Herald Tribune**  
FRANKFURT — Siemens AG, West Germany's leading electronics group, is a top contender in a takeover bid for a major U.S. maker of factory-automation equipment. The U.S. company, Allen-Bradley Co. of Milwaukee, has annual sales of nearly 1 billion Deutsche marks (about \$312 million), a Siemens spokesman said Wednesday.

Several major U.S. companies were also reportedly interested in buying Allen-Bradley, Morgan Stanley, the New York investment bank, is overseeing the privately held company's plan to sell some or all of its shares. Bids for the sale closed Tuesday.

Werner Osel, a Siemens spokesman, declined to comment on details of his company's bid. Mr. Osel said he expected Allen-Bradley, a pri-

vately held company, to reach a decision before the end of the month.

Allen-Bradley's West Germany subsidiary, located in Haan, near Düsseldorf, competes with Siemens and has estimated sales of 60 million DM.

A spokesman at Federal Cartel Office in Berlin said that it would take a "very close look" at the implications of the takeover because of Siemens' domination of the domestic market for factory-automation equipment.

Siemens is interested in acquiring Allen-Bradley to gain ground in the fast-growing U.S. factory-automation market. Siemens is particularly attracted to Allen-Bradley's electronic-control technology, an area in which Siemens is also active.

## Analysts Look to 'Little Guy'

(Continued from Page 9)  
ing short-term trading. They get in one week and go out the next."

Geneva-based Hentsch & Cie. is emphasizing stock picking rather than market timing as 1985 unfolds, according to Eric Demole, partner in charge of research.

"We want to avoid the stocks that go haywire, the ones that can severely undercut portfolio performance," he said. "This means big capitalization issues other than cyclical, where earnings visibility is high. Because of their size and fat these companies can cut costs and

take real advantage of the new disinflationary environment."

As for the overall stock market, he warned: "Beware the consensus."

"Presently, the consensus again appears bullish," he said. "But some analysts are beginning to back off from this view. Perhaps now too many people are becoming contrarians to the consensus. This year, trying hard to be a contrarian, you could be fooled. The exercise is becoming very subtle. I think investors just have to make up their own minds."

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States		1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Allied Bancshares		4th Qu.	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$900	\$800
Net Inc.	130	120	110	100	90	80
Per Share	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80
Fet American		4th Qu.	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$900	\$800
Net Inc.	130	120	110	100	90	80
Per Share	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80
AMR		4th Qu.	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$900	\$800
Net Inc.	130	120	110	100	90	80
Per Share	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80
Harris Bankcorp		4th Qu.	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$900	\$800
Net Inc.	130	120	110	100	90	80
Per Share	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80
Insilco		4th Qu.	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$900	\$800
Net Inc.	130	120	110	100	90	80
Per Share	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80
Comerica		4th Qu.	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$900	\$800
Net Inc.	130	120	110	100	90	80
Per Share	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80

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Prev. consolidated close 9,420,000

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(Continued on Page 13)

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WAS MAINTAINED AT A MOST  
ATTRACTIVE LEVEL'**



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July 11, 1950



## Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0

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22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
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22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
22 1/2	22 1/2	AMER. AIR	1.00	4.0	10.0	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0

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## World Bank Expansion Is in Doubt

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, has told the bank's directors that he is postponing a plan to expand lending potential because of a sharp drop in Third World loan demand, according to bank sources.

Mr. Clausen, whose efforts to expand the bank's lending ability have been opposed by the Reagan administration, told the board the institution's loan commitments in fiscal 1985 will fall about \$2 billion below projections, the sources said Tuesday. The projections were made last fall at the annual joint meeting of the bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The bank's loan commitments this year of approximately \$11 billion will also fall about \$1 billion under the actual total for the year before. This is the first time since 1967 that there has been a reversal in the bank's year-to-year growth in regular lending activity.

Bank sources said that in response to a suggestion from board

members disappointed with Mr. Clausen's plan, the staff is preparing a paper for a February board meeting explaining the reasons for the unexpected loan surplus.

Mr. Clausen reportedly plans to put off any suggestion for a capital increase at least until the annual joint meeting with the IMF in Seoul in October. His original plan called for launching the project in April.

Sources said the document cites several reasons for the sliding loan total, notably the inability of some countries to meet the bank's tests for credit and a retrenchment by others who learned a lesson from Third World nations that are mired in debt after too much borrowing.

"Some of these countries are simply cutting back their own plans for development and economic expansion," a bank official said.

Bank sources said Mr. Clausen would have found it awkward to propose a capital increase at a time when loan demand is falling. Originally, the rationale for an increase was that it was urgently needed to sustain an annual 5- to 10-percent increase in bank lending.

For the bank management, which has steadily battled for more resources, the declining loan commitment figures are politically embarrassing. The U.S. government has all along questioned the need for a capital increase.

In effect, Mr. Clausen has been forced to admit that the existing \$60-billion capitalization can sustain the present level of loans — and something more — for a longer period.

Just how long the bank can get along without a capital increase is a matter of debate within the bank. One source said the existing \$60 billion capital base — loans outstanding are about \$40 billion — can sustain annual commitments of \$12 billion to \$13 billion in perpetuity.

The rule is that outstanding loans must not exceed the bank's capital. With money earned by bank investments — profits are at a record — and repayment of old loans, a \$12 billion to \$13 billion lending level can be maintained without a new infusion of capital, this source said.

## Accord Reached On Polish Debt

United Press International

PARIS — Poland has reached agreement with 17 Western creditor nations on a "major rescheduling" of about \$15 billion in public debts, the French Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

A statement said the agreement, reached after a two-day meeting, was "major," but offered few details of the first breakthrough in more than a year of talks on Poland's debts.

The meeting involved the group of Western nations known as the "Paris Club" whose members — in Western Europe, North America and Japan — hold public loans to the East bloc and Third World nations.

Poland owes about \$28 billion to the West, more than half of it in loans issued by or guaranteed by governments. Talks on rescheduling the debts were suspended for nearly two years after the imposition of martial law on Poland in 1981.

## Angola Moves to Rebuild Its Vital Coffee Trade

(Continued from Page 9)

weighing 60 kilos, or about 132 pounds. This year exports are expected to be 283,000 sacks. On the world scale, Angola has tumbled to about 26th place. In contrast, the Ivory Coast is still among the top five.

The difference is that the Ivory Coast eased smoothly into independence from France in 1960. Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975 came amid the chaos of a three-year civil war. A decade later, two of Angola's factions are still battling for control, and coffee trade is suffering.

"We had 400 large estates, each with their own trained agronomist — they almost all left for Brazil," Angola's vice minister of agricul-

ture for coffee, Augusto Caetano Joao, said in an interview in Luanda, the country's capital. "The Angola Coffee Institute used to have 17 agronomists, now it has one. It used to have 30 middle-level personnel, now it has 10."

Once the coffee center of Angola, Uige is now a city of boarded up banks, virtually no commerce and dogs dozing in the side streets. The swimming pool formerly used by the Portuguese is empty and cracking. The Hotel Apollo is marked with a broken neon rocket, recalling the boom era that coincided with the Apollo space program. In its restaurant, the coffee machine has long been broken and instant, freeze-dried coffee is served.

Stories from the surrounding countryside tell of fast-growing elephant grass spreading through neglected coffee fields and of jungle creepers enveloping the verandas of abandoned plantation houses.

These reports are hard to confirm. When a correspondent asked to visit a coffee plantation, officials placed him under house arrest and then flew him back to Luanda on the first available airplane.

In Luanda, Mr. Caetano Joao, the son of a coffee worker, has the unenviable job of trying to revive Angola's coffee fields.

After falling steadily since independence, coffee production is at the levels of the 1930s and now represents only 4 percent of Angola's exports.

Since 1976, the Angolans have sold 4 million sacks of coffee left by the Portuguese. But the last of the usable colonial stocks were sold

last year and now the Angolans must address the problems in the countryside.

When Mr. Caetano Joao assumed the new post of vice minister for coffee in 1982, he started to put into effect a recovery plan formulated by Arthur D. Little Co., an American consulting firm. Part of the plan includes providing better supplies for the coffee workers, including \$20 million worth of food, which is being supplied by the United Nations.

"The peasant needs stimulus to produce," he said. "We are bringing him food, cloth, salt, gasoline and fish."

However, there are still vestiges of 1961s rural violence.

"Since 1980, there has been an increase in acts of sabotage and terrorism in the coffee regions," Mr. Caetano Joao said.

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

16 January 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following information is for informational purposes only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions.

(1) = 1st month; (2) = 2nd month; (3) = 3rd month; (4) = 4th month; (5) = 5th month; (6) = 6th month; (7) = 7th month; (8) = 8th month; (9) = 9th month; (10) = 10th month; (11) = 11th month; (12) = 12th month.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Super Bowl Amendment

WASHINGTON — If anyone is wondering why the inauguration of the president of the United States was postponed from Sunday, Jan. 20, to Monday the 21st, all they have to do is go back to their history books and read about the creation of the Constitution of the United States.

Fifty-five of the founding fathers met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 to write the greatest document in the history of mankind. It wasn't easy because every paragraph was fought over to protect the interests of the individual states.

One of the biggest stumbling blocks was when to swear in the president. The suggested date for his inauguration was Jan. 20, and there didn't seem to be any argument about it until John Adams of Massachusetts said, "Suppose Jan. 20 falls on a Sunday the same day the Super Bowl is to be played? Do we still hold the president's inauguration on that day?"

The founding father from Rhode Island said, "I say verily the inauguration of the president of the United States must have precedence over the Super Bowl."

A founding father from Pennsylvania, who owned a piece of the Philadelphia Eagles, jumped up and cried, "The American people will never stand for it. They didn't fight a bloody revolution to see the Super Bowl moved from Sunday to Monday. I say verily the Super Bowl must be played on its traditional Sunday and the president's inauguration at a less auspicious time."

The founding father from New Jersey who never dreamed the New York Giants and the New York Jets would one day play to his state, took the floor. "How can the United States become the most powerful nation in the world, when it would put off the inauguration of its leader to pander to the sports tastes of its countrymen?"

This enraged the representative from Georgia, who had received money from the Atlanta Falcons. "Nobody in my state cares when

they inaugurate a president, but everyone knows you only play a Super Bowl on Sunday. I cannot go back home and ask my people to ratify this Constitution if the day of the Super Bowl has to be postponed in the name of political expediency."

The founding father from North Carolina boomed, "What difference does it make to you? The Atlanta Falcons will never get to the Super Bowl anyway."

George Washington, who was presiding and had no idea that an NFL team would someday be named after him, said, "I think we should table this matter for the moment until we can speak to football commissioner Pete Rozelle, to see if his feet are in cement on the Jan. 20th date."

John Adams rose and said, "I can speak for Commissioner Rozelle, as I represented the New England Patriots at the last league meeting. He said he would be breaking faith with the millions of people in the 13 states if the game was not held on a Sunday two weeks after the playoffs."

The founding father from Delaware roared, "The president comes first — first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Alexander Hamilton, who had season tickets to all the New York Giants games, said, "The delegate can easily say that since Delaware could never support a NFL franchise, even if every person in the state came to every game."

The constitutional convention was in a shambles and about to disintegrate when James Madison offered his famous compromise. "Gentlemen, in deference to the states that do not have NFL franchises, I propose we do not put it in writing that the Super Bowl have precedence over the inauguration of the president. But let us include in the minutes that it was the will of the body that on the 20th of January fall on a Sunday we wanted the Super Bowl to be played first."

The motion was adopted and the Constitution was saved. That is why this year President Ronald Reagan, a strict constitutionalist, will be sworn in privately on Sunday, but his inauguration, according to the wishes of the founding fathers, will be held on Monday.

## Meira Chand

By Christine Chapman

International Herald Tribune

Kobe, Japan — On the slope of Mount Rokko, overlooking this port city, the Eurasian novelist Meira Chand lives among art objects from Japan, India, Korea and China. Her house is elegant testimony to the harmony possible among diverse cultures; her novels depict its impossibility. Chand, who is completing her fourth novel, writes about the clash between East and West, between Europeans and Japanese perpetually pitted against one another.

"I write about the foreigner's position in Japan," said Chand, who was born and educated in London, the daughter of an Indian doctor-politician and a Swiss mother. "My Japanese characters are on the periphery. No writer can write about a character in depth whose childhood he hasn't shared to some extent. It's a great loss for me as a writer writing about Japan. With the Japanese I share no blood, no marriage, no childhood affinities. I am only giving an approximation of life."

Except for five years in India, Chand, 42, has lived in Japan since 1962 with her husband, Kumar, an Indian businessman in general exporting. Their son, Vikram, 22, and daughter, Anjali, 20, were born in Kobe. In three novels published by John Murray of London and sold by Ticknor and Fields in the United States — "The Gossamer Fly" (1979), "Last Quadrant" (1981) and "The Bonsai Tree" (1983) — Chand has portrayed the moral dilemma of Japanese and Western characters confronted with conflicting values of East and West. Set in western Japan, in the area called Kansai, the books delineate individuals in jeopardy. The characters either grow stronger or become submerged by their response to the conflicts they face in alien territory. In "Gossamer Fly" the main character is a young girl, an outsider because her mother is English and her father Japanese. She endures a summer without her mother in her father's house, where he is having an affair with the Japanese maid. Still innocent, she is disturbed by her father's secrecy, his lover's cruelty, her brother's awakening sexuality.

In "Last Quadrant" the Western characters, and "halls," as Japanese label the children of mixed marriages, are outsiders, searching for a place where they can be safe, a place to belong. A typhoon hits the Kobe-Osaka area and is about to destroy an orphanage where mixed-blood children are housed by nuns anxious about their own spiritual survival. All begin a treacherous journey to safety.

In "The Bonsai Tree" an English woman, Kate, becomes the instrument of moral judgment for the Japanese family she married into. Her husband is torn by loyalty to his mother and to his wife. He must make a

Meira Chand

choice that would put him outside his culture, until the sudden death of Kate restores him to his family. For the first time, however, he realizes the meaning of guilt.

A Japanese priest reminds the Kate: "By tradition you have a collective social conscience in a different way to us. . . . In our society everybody has their place and function, it is unthinkable to step out of line. People think of us as groupists and we are, society forces us to it. But if you talk to the individual you will find he often cherishes a wish to act alone. However, all virtue is in conforming here, and we obey."

Chand's message seems to be that within the traditional values that still govern Japan there is little hope for reconciliation between the feelings of the individual and the demands of the group. With this theme the later novels veer toward melodrama as Chand is almost Dickensian in her vision of oppressed innocence in a calculating society. She is intent on creating emotion through shocking scenes and carefully constructed images, such as the bonnai being pruned by Kate's Japanese mother-in-law, and the destructive storm that tests the weak-will.

"I am a visual writer, perhaps because I was trained as a painter," Chand said, sitting under a large black-and-white oil she painted in 1978. "In the novels I was painting with words. I think pictures very much, pictures and emotions. I'm not a writer who writes about ideas. All I'm doing is to write about the relationships between people, the poverty of human existence. I suppose I'm not an optimist."

She writes from compulsion and a feeling of emotional isolation from Japan. "I write to prove I'm alive. I have to do it every day. When I wrote my first novel, I wrote a sentence, then a paragraph about a cat I didn't know. She was of mixed blood like myself."

## Novelist Portrays Europeans and the Japanese As Being Perpetually Pitted Against One Another

The pain of not belonging is my own pain, but "The Gossamer Fly" is not my story. She declared, "I have no dislike of Japan or the Japanese. But I'm very tired of never participating in life as I would elsewhere. I'm very tired of being an outsider. It's exhausting to the spirit. The inadequacy of life here is not aided by writing. Writing is a solitary act, an act of withdrawal."

The years that she and her family spent in Bombay, 1971 through 1975, were a revelation to Chand. "India was a country I didn't know and a half of myself I didn't know. It was a physical struggle to live there, but after the first year I loved it. In India I found myself as a writer."

During those years she wrote short stories that bring out her wit and warmth, qualities not apparent in the Japanese novels. The stories, a collection of which is expected to be published eventually, have appeared in magazines and anthologies. They show affection and respect for the ordinary Indian. In "The Gift of Sunday," a Bombay businessman discovers that he can contrive to escape the family and cavort with a pretty girl on Sundays. In "Spectrum," a wife, ignored by her husband because she has borne a daughter, learns to defy him and win back his interest. In "Rule Britannia," an Indian woman takes lessons in eating European-style from an English woman.

Chand's fourth novel, "Upon the Bluff," concerns a 19th-century scandal in the foreign community in Yokohama. She said she was reluctant to discuss it in detail since she was still working on it. "Even with a plan for writing," she said, "you don't know what kind of slant you'll present to your reader. How to get there and how you'll express it is the unconscious act of writing."

When she finishes the new novel in the spring, Chand will go to London for several months to visit friends and family enjoy the weather. She considers Kobe "provincial," lacking the "Tokyo animus."

"I don't know another writer here. We live in a far-removed world," she said, referring to the international business community in Kobe. "I'm best known in the cocktail crowd for not being seen."

Chand's last two novels have been translated into Dutch and Italian, but not into Japanese. "I have no status as a writer here," she said. "First, because I'm a woman, then, as a foreigner, and finally, I have no position of authority."

She believes this may reflect Japanese disapproval of her critical account of the country. "I'm not flattering Japan," she admitted. "I'm taking an analytical and critical stand, which is more difficult to accept in fiction than in nonfiction."

"I would like to rest from Japan," she added. "I want to write about India."

## PEOPLE

## Try a Little Tenderness

Affection and touching go a long way — in fact, they're better than going all the way, according to Ann Landers readers. Three weeks ago, Landers' advice columnist asked readers if they would be content to forget "the act" if they were cuddled and treated tenderly. More than 100,000 people, nearly all of them American women, have answered, said Landers. Seventy-two percent declared themselves willing to forego intercourse for affection, she said. "The importance of sex is overrated," Landers said. "Women want affection. They want to feel valued. Apparently, having sex alone doesn't give them the feeling they're valued." Too many men, she said, use sex "as a physical release and it has no more emotional significance than a sneeze."

Landers said 40 percent of the women who said they would swap sex for cuddles were under 40. Clayton Moore, who played the Lone Ranger on television in the 1950s, can give up his green-tinted glasses and put on his mask again in public appearances. Moore, 70, said a 1979 restraining order restricting him from wearing the eye mask at public appearances had been dropped by Wrather Corp., which owns the rights to the character. Wrather sought the order when the Lone Ranger Television company was planning to produce a Lone Ranger movie, casting a younger actor in the lead role. The movie, "The Legend of the Lone Ranger," was a box office flop when released in 1981. Moore had continued to appear as the Lone Ranger, wearing custom-made tinted glasses in place of the mask.

Myrna Loy has made 120 movies — playing characters ranging from a vamp to a sensible, warm-hearted wife — without ever getting an Academy Award nomination. But when the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences honored the 79-year-old star at a Tribute to Myrna Loy at Carnegie Hall in New York City last week, she was named the most popular actress of the past 25 years. Loy, who has been married twice, was married to the actor Charles Boyer from 1935 to 1945. They had three children. Loy's first husband, Charles Boyer, died in 1978. Loy's second husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's third husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's fourth husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's fifth husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's sixth husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's seventh husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's eighth husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's ninth husband, John H. Johnson, died in 1978. Loy's tenth husband, John H. 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